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HYDRAULIC AND OTHER TABLES

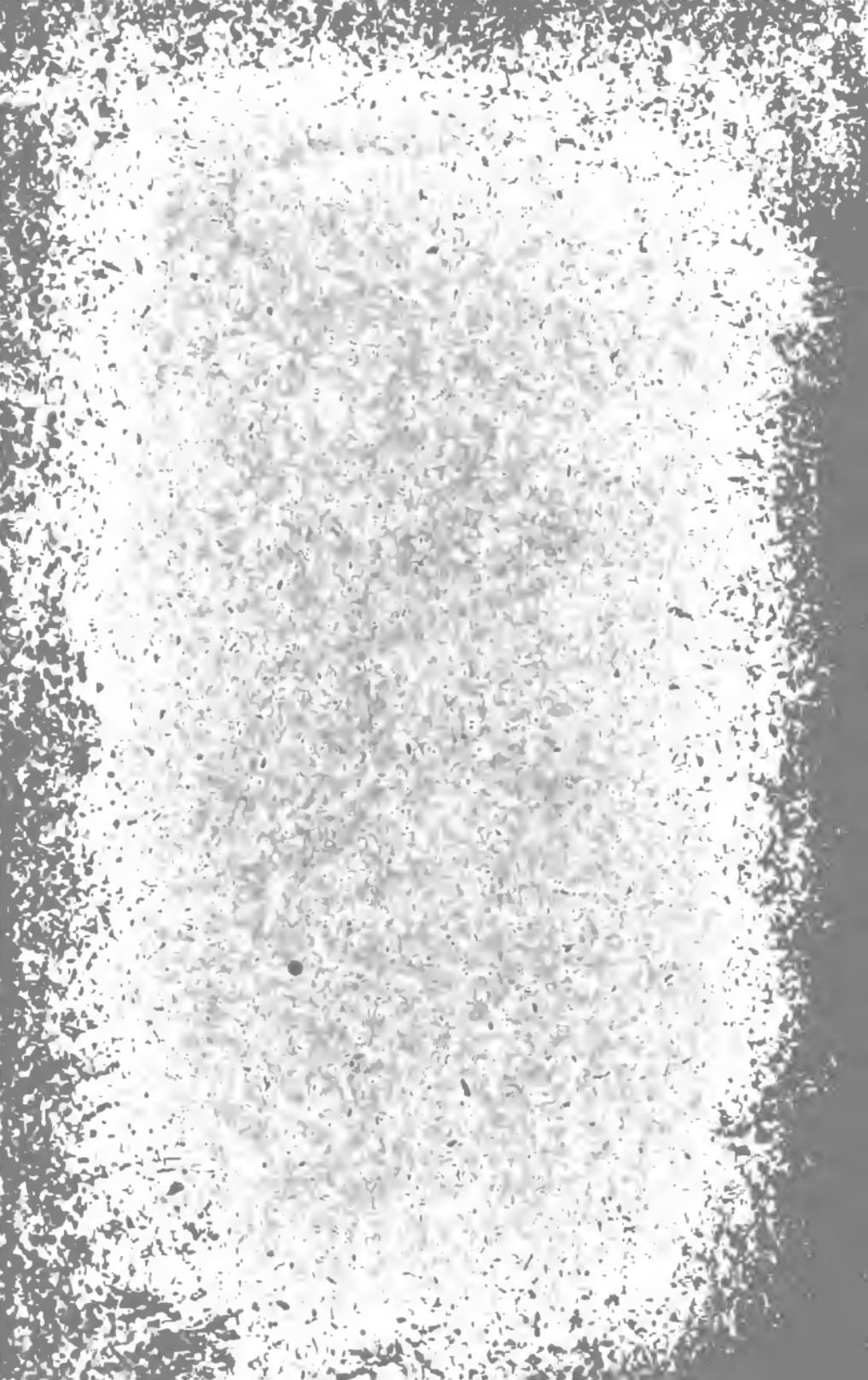
for purposes of

SEWERAGE & WATER-SUPPLY

By

THOMAS HENNELL

M. INST. C. E.



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FOR PURPOSES OF

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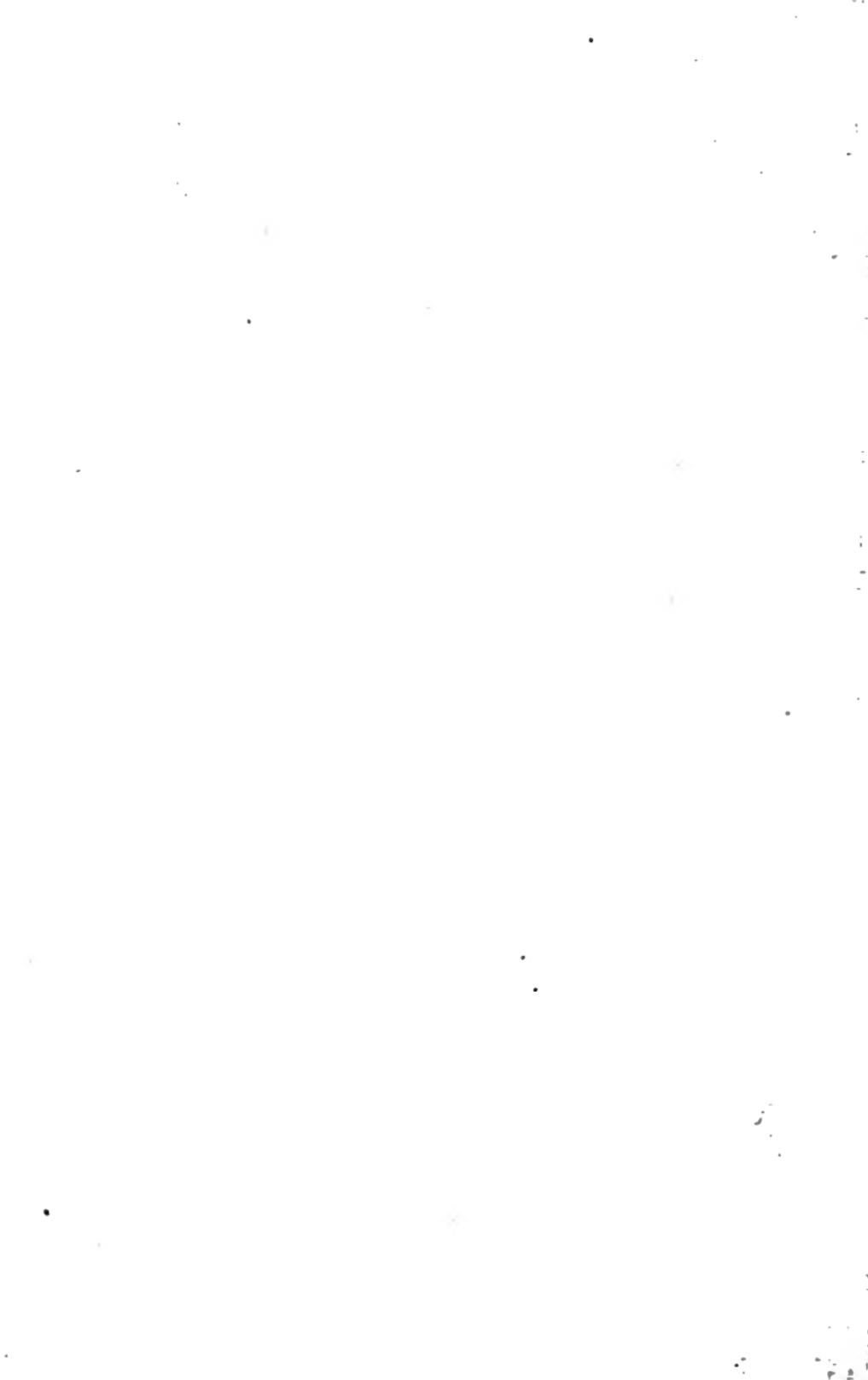
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P R E F A C E.

IT has been found that the Engineering Pocket Books in most general use give comparatively little information

ERRATA.

P. 29, last line, *for "2" in 2640 read "1" in 2640.*

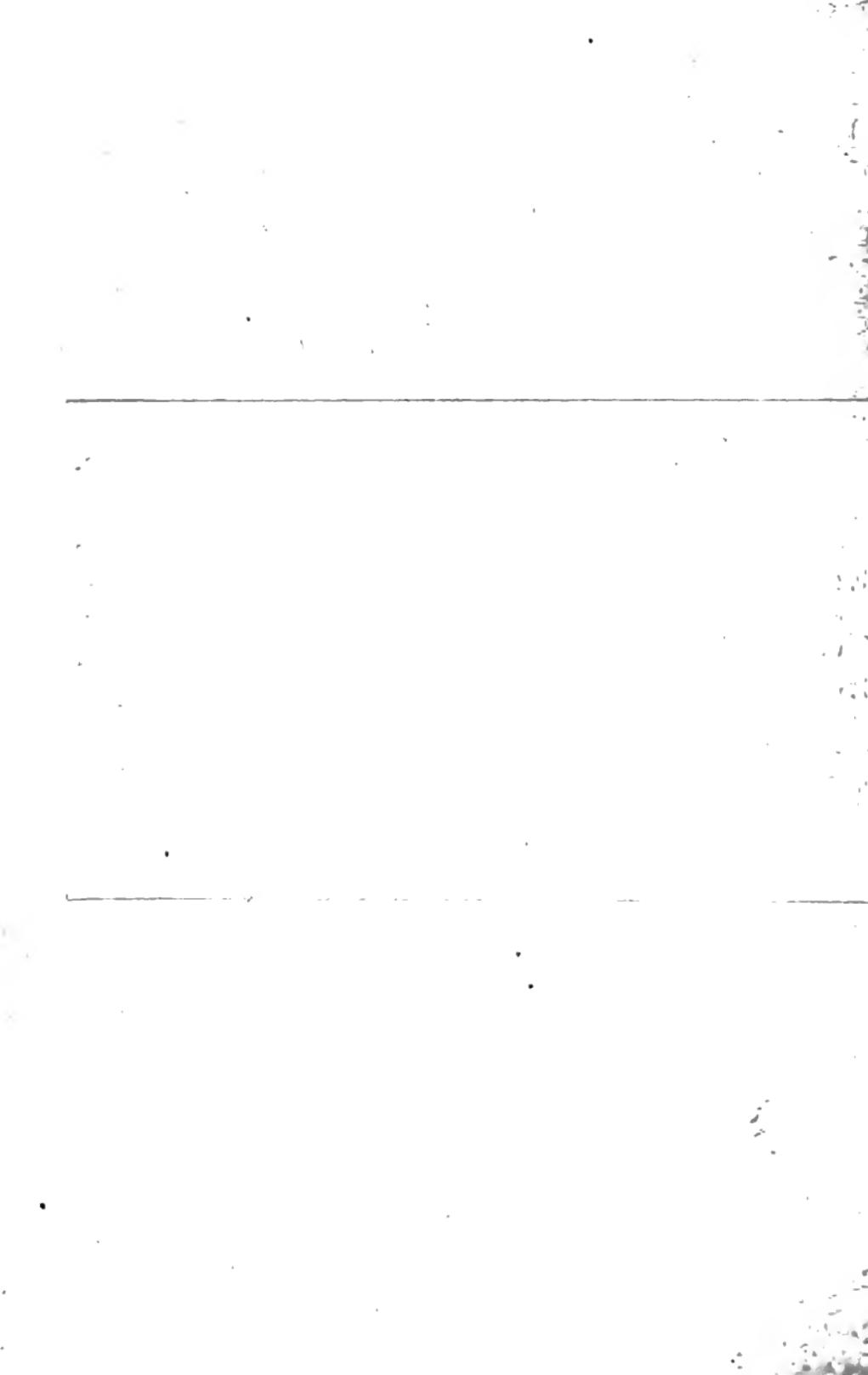
P. 32, heading, *for sewer 2 feet 6 inches × 1 foot "10" inches read 1 foot "8" inches.*

P. 62, heading, second line, *for Hardness (columns "3, 4, and 5" read "2, 3, and 4."*

P. 65, first, weight per yard of 2-inch pipe, *for "0.2.24" read "0.0.24."*

Every precaution has been taken, as far as possible, to guard against errors both in the calculations and printing. If however, notwithstanding, any mistakes should be discovered, the author will be greatly obliged by having them pointed out to him.

6, DELAHAY STREET, WESTMINSTER,
November 1883.



P R E F A C E.

IT has been found that the Engineering Pocket Books in most general use give comparatively little information relating to Sewerage and Water Supply. And even the large and valuable works of the late Mr. Beardmore and others contain somewhat abridged Tables applicable to the calculations most frequently required in designing and carrying out works of moderate size.

The Tables in this book have been calculated from time to time by the author to meet his own requirements. Thinking it probable that other engineers will have experienced the same want as himself, he has now been induced to make them public. The greater part have been used in manuscript for some years; but a few additional Tables have been recently added in order to make the work more complete.

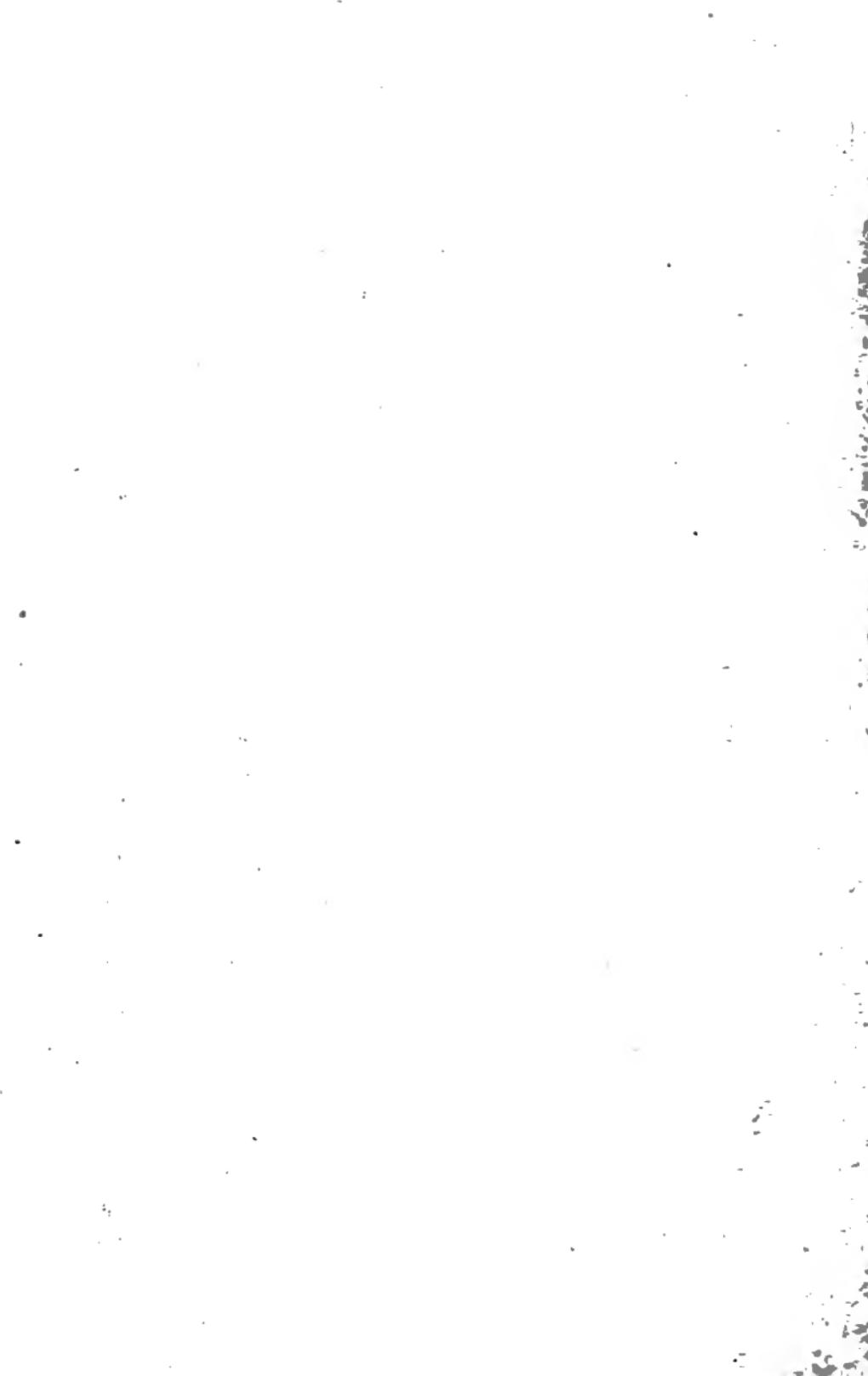
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DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS ON THE USE OF THE TABLES.

TABLES I. and II. show the quantities of water in gallons per foot contained in pipes, wells, tanks, &c., of given dimensions, and require no explanation.

Tables III. and IV. give the discharge in gallons per minute of water passing through sluices and over weirs under ordinary conditions. Correction is required in case of bell-mouthed or specially formed orifices, and also where there is any considerable velocity of current in approaching the outlets, but the notes at the head of the Tables, to which attention should be directed, will enable this to be made with sufficient accuracy for most practical purposes.

Table V. shows the velocity and discharge under varying conditions of flow in circular sewers and conduits, from 9 inches to 6 feet in diameter.

In designing and carrying out sewerage works, it is important to know not only the maximum carrying capacity of the sewers, but also the effect produced by the much smaller quantity which will be generally flowing through them. This is essential in order to ascertain whether flushing will be required, and if so, what quantity of water will be needed for the purpose. The Table consequently shows, not only the maximum discharge and velocity of each kind of sewer under the most favourable circumstances, but also the discharge and velocity of the same sewers when full to one-half, one quarter, and one-eighth only of their heights respectively. If a sewer

should at any time run quite full, its discharge will be somewhat less than that indicated in the fourth column, the velocity of current being in that case considerably diminished by friction against the top. With any circular conduit the velocity when full is exactly the same, and the discharge just double that when half-full; the precise figures for a sewer running full may therefore be ascertained, if required, from the third column of Table by doubling the discharge.

A velocity of 150 feet per minute, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet per second, is generally considered sufficient to remove all obstacles of the ordinary character found in sewers. The quantity of water required to produce this velocity in each case is given in the last column of the same Table, and will be found especially useful in designing flushing arrangements.

Table VI. gives precisely similar information for egg-shaped sewers, as Table V. for circular sewers.

Table VII. gives the discharge of pipes from $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch to 3 feet diameter, when running full at various inclinations or pressures. It should be remembered that the velocity of water passing through a line of pipes of any considerable length depends not on the inclination of any particular section, but on the hydraulic gradient throughout, or ratio of head of water to length of pipe; the "head" being the difference of level between the surface at or above the upper end of the pipe, and that of the cistern or pond into which it delivers, or if it has a free outlet, the lower end of the pipe itself. This velocity, except for slightly increased friction at bends, is entirely independent of the course of the pipes, whether laid at a uniform inclination or otherwise, also whether commencing at or below the upper surface and discharging, if not freely, at or below the lower surface.

The formula which has been used in the calculations

for Tables V., VI., VII., is that known as Eytelwein's Formula, which is the basis of the tables contained in Beardmore's 'Manual of Hydrology.' The formula used in Neville's Tables, and those found in Hurst's and Molesworth's Pocket Books, gives generally rather higher results: varying in fact from about 20 per cent. higher in the case of the sharpest inclinations quoted in Tables V. and VI. herein to 5 per cent. in case of the flattest in the same Tables. And referring to Table VII., Neville's formula would give results varying from about 25 per cent. higher at the top, to from 2 to 5 per cent. lower at the foot of each page.

Except with very flat inclinations, it may therefore be fairly assumed that the results here given are somewhat within the mark, and this is especially the case with the larger sewers and pipes.

Table VIII. is intended to assist in designing the capacity of sewers, and shows at a glance the quantity of sewage, irrespective of rain and surface water, which should be allowed for given populations. In certain cases (see note at foot of Table), the allowance for rain may also be calculated on the basis of population with the help of the last column of the Table, but under ordinary circumstances this should be taken in proportion to area as shown by Table IX., next following.

Table IX. shows the quantity of water due to rainfall over given areas, and the quantities in gallons per minute, when running off at different rates of flow. The latter columns of the Table are intended for calculating the capacity of sewers; and the second and third columns for estimating the quantity of water that can be collected from areas and gathering grounds for irrigation or water supply. The areas dealt with range from 100 square feet (representing the roof of a small building) to one square mile.

Tables X., XI., XII., are rainfall Tables, extracted principally from those prepared by Mr. Symons, for the Annual Reports of the Meteorological Society. That showing the monthly distribution at Edinburgh is, however, taken from figures contained in a valuable paper on the water supply of that city, by Mr. A. A. Leslie, C.E., which was read at the Institution of Civil Engineers last session.

Tables XIII. and XIV. are intended to facilitate the preparation of preliminary reports and rough estimates for works of water supply, and show the approximate dimensions of reservoirs, filter beds, main pipes, pumping machinery, &c., required for the supply of given populations. It is not of course asserted that the constant numbers assumed in the headings of the columns are universally applicable; and some few, e.g. 100 feet lift to be pumped, are necessarily arbitrary. But the differences due to variations in these conditions can be ascertained generally either by inspection or by a short calculation, and results may be thus arrived at with much greater facility than if the Tables were not available.

Table XV. gives results of analyses of potable waters. To engineers and others, not constantly or very frequently engaged in investigating the quality of water, the figures presented by an analysis convey little information without some readily available standard of comparison. This it is endeavoured to afford by means of this Table, which contains the results of analyses of well-known waters from nearly every description of source.

It is not proposed here to give any opinion on the much disputed question of the determination of organic matter in water. This was formerly attempted to be shown by the "loss on ignition" of the dissolved solid matters, and subsequently by the "oxygen required to oxidise oxidisable matter" therein. Both these methods have

been generally abandoned, but other two are still in use. The first of these, known as the combustion process, and adopted by Dr. Frankland and others, is to ascertain the quantities of carbon, nitrogen, and ammonia set free from the solid matter during combustion, and which are believed to be organic carbon and nitrogen. Dr. Frankland in his reports also gives always the nitrogen found in the solid residue as nitrates, which are mineral not organic substances, but are liable to have derived their origin from organic substance since disappeared.

The second method of determining the organic matter is called the "ammonia process," and consists in a distillation of the water by means of which the nitrogen contained in any organic substances is necessarily turned into ammonia; and this is called "free" or "albumenoid" ammonia according as it is evolved in the first or second stage of the process.

As both these methods are still in use by eminent chemists, it is thought desirable to give results of each of them. The first nine columns of the Table accordingly contain (1) the total solid matter dissolved in the water; next the portion of this total which consists of earthy salts, commonly known as "hardness," and divided into (2) "temporary" hardness, i. e. removable by boiling the water; and (3) "permanent;" (4) the total hardness; (5) the chlorine; (6) organic carbon; (7) organic nitrogen; (8) ammonia; and (9) the nitrogen contained in nitrates: all these being obtained by the combustion process. The whole of this part of the Table is from analyses made principally by Dr. Frankland, and which have been published from time to time in the Reports of the Rivers Pollution Commissioners and other official documents. In columns 10 and 11 will be found the quantities of free and albumenoid ammonia evolved by the ammonia process, from specimens of the same waters; and for the

information contained in these columns the author is indebted to Professor Wanklyn, the inventor of that process.

Tables XVI. and XVII. give the quantities of brickwork per yard in sewers, culverts, &c., and require no explanation.

Table XVIII. gives the weight per yard of cast-iron pipes adapted to different pressures of water. These weights have been arrived at not by theoretical calculation, but by a careful comparison of the specifications and recent practice of experienced engineers. They agree, however, nearly with the calculated strengths as given by Mr. Box in his Hydraulic Tables. The weights for various safe heads found in Table 14 of Beardmore's 'Manual of Hydrology,' are certainly insufficient according to recent practice.

Table XIX. gives the weights per yard of lead service pipes of five different qualities as described in the note appended to the Table.

TABLE I.—QUANTITY of WATER contained in PIPES, WELLS, and CIRCULAR TANKS, per foot in length or depth.

Diam.	Contents.	Diam.	Contents.	Diam.	Contents.	Diam.	Contents.
inches.	gals. per foot	ft. in.	gals. per foot	feet.	gals. per foot	feet.	gals. per foot
$\frac{3}{8}$	.005	1 9	15.0	11	594	90	39,758
$\frac{1}{2}$	.008	2 0	19.6	12	707	100	49,088
$\frac{5}{8}$	.019	2 3	24.8	13	829	110	59,396
1	.034	2 6	30.7	14	962	120	70,685
$1\frac{1}{2}$	.076	2 9	37.1	15	1,104	130	82,956
2	.135	3 0	44.2	16	1,256	140	96,211
$2\frac{1}{2}$	.212	3 3	51.8	17	1,418	150	110,447
3	.305	3 6	60.2	18	1,590	160	125,664
4	.54	3 9	69.0	19	1,772	170	141,862
5	.85	4 0	78.5	20	1,963	180	159,044
6	1.22	4 6	99.4	25	3,068	190	177,206
7	1.66	5 0	122.7	30	4,418	200	196,350
8	2.17	5 6	148.5	35	6,013	250	306,796
9	2.75	6 0	176.7	40	7,854	300	441,788
10	3.39	6 6	207.4	45	9,940	350	601,322
11	4.12	7 0	240.5	50	12,272	400	785,400
12	4.91	7 6	276.1	55	14,850	500	1,227,190
13	5.75	8 0	314.2	60	17,671	600	1,767,150
14	6.67	8 6	354.7	65	20,740	700	2,405,290
15	7.67	9 0	397.6	70	24,053	800	3,141,600
16	8.72	9 6	443.0	75	27,611	900	3,975,750
18	11.04	10 0	490.9	80	31,416	1000	4,908,750

TABLE II.—QUANTITY of WATER contained in SQUARE CISTERNS or TANKS, per foot in depth.

Length of Side.	Contents.	Length of Side.	Contents.	Length of Side.	Contents.	Length of Side.	Contents.
ft. in.	gals. per foot	ft. in.	gals. per foot	feet	gals. per foot	feet	gals. per foot
1 0	6.25	6 0	205	25	3,906	90	50,625
1 6	14.06	7 0	306	30	5,625	100	62,500
2 0	25.00	8 0	400	35	7,756	125	156,250
2 6	39.06	9 0	506	40	10,000	150	140,625
3 0	56.25	10 0	625	45	12,656	200	250,000
3 6	77.56	11 0	756	50	15,625	300	562,500
4 0	100.00	12 0	900	60	20,500	400	1,000,000
4 6	126.56	15 0	1,406	70	30,625	500	1,562,500
5 0	156.25	20 0	2,500	80	40,000	1000	6,250,000

TABLE III.—FLOW of WATER through SLUICES and OPENINGS.

NOTE.—The "Head of Water" in the Table must represent the depth from the surface to the centre of the opening; or if the opening be submerged, then the difference of level between the surfaces above and below.

If the opening be bell-mouthed, or be a sluice having curved side walls properly tapering inwards to the narrowest part, the discharge will be greater than that shown by the Table, to the extent of, in case of the best form of opening, about 50 per cent.

Head of Water.	Discharge per Square Foot in Area of Opening.						
ft. in.	galls. per minute						
1/2	382	2 3	2,813	8 3	5,385	16 6	7,616
1	541	2 6	2,964	8 6	5,466	17 0	7,731
1 1/2	663	2 9	3,110	8 9	5,546	17 6	7,844
2	765	3 0	3,248	9 0	5,625	18 0	7,956
2 1/2	856	3 3	3,379	9 3	5,702	18 6	8,064
3	937	3 6	3,507	9 6	5,779	19 0	8,173
3 1/2	1,014	3 9	3,631	9 9	5,854	19 6	8,280
4	1,082	4 0	3,751	10 0	5,929	20 0	8,385
5	1,210	4 3	3,865	10 3	6,004	21 0	8,590
6	1,326	4 6	3,977	10 6	6,075	22 0	8,796
7	1,432	4 9	4,086	10 9	6,148	23 0	8,991
8	1,530	5 0	4,192	11 0	6,219	24 0	9,184
9	1,624	5 3	4,295	11 3	6,288	25 0	9,375
10	1,712	5 6	4,398	11 6	6,358	26 0	9,558
11	1,794	5 9	4,495	11 9	6,427	27 0	9,744
1 0	1,875	6 0	4,592	12 0	6,495	28 0	9,920
1 1	1,951	6 3	4,687	12 6	6,628	30 0	10,269
1 2	2,025	6 6	4,779	13 0	6,759	32 0	10,605
1 3	2,096	6 9	4,872	13 6	6,888	34 0	10,933
1 4	2,165	7 0	4,960	14 0	7,015	36 0	11,253
1 5	2,231	7 3	5,048	14 6	7,139	38 0	11,557
1 6	2,296	7 6	5,135	15 0	7,262	40 0	11,857
1 9	2,480	7 9	5,219	15 6	7,382	45 0	12,577
2 0	2,651	8 0	5,302	16 0	7,502	50 0	13,256

TABLE IV.—FLOW of WATER over WEIRS.

NOTE.—The "Depth" must represent difference in level between the sill of the weir and the surface of still water above it. If the water approaches the weir with a current having a perceptible velocity, the discharge will be greater than that shown by the Table to an extent depending on the velocity; a velocity of 2 feet per second will be equivalent generally to about half an inch, and a velocity of 3 feet per second to about three-quarters of an inch additional depth.

Depth.	Discharge per Inch in Width.	Depth.	Discharge per Inch in Width.	Depth.	Discharge per Inch in Width.	Depth.	Discharge per Inch in Width.
inches	gals. per min.	inches	gals. per min.	inches	gals. per min.	ft. in.	gals. per min.
$\frac{1}{2}$	334	$4\frac{1}{8}$	22.37	$10\frac{1}{4}$	87.5	2 1	334
$\frac{5}{8}$	467	$4\frac{1}{2}$	23.39	$10\frac{1}{2}$	90.8	2 2	354
$\frac{3}{4}$	613	$4\frac{3}{8}$	24.44	$10\frac{3}{4}$	94.1	2 3	374
$\frac{1}{2}$	944	$4\frac{1}{2}$	25.49	11	97.4	2 4	395
$\frac{5}{8}$	1.329	$4\frac{5}{8}$	26.56	$11\frac{1}{4}$	100.7	2 5	417
$\frac{3}{4}$	1.734	$4\frac{1}{2}$	27.64	$11\frac{3}{4}$	104.1	2 6	439
$\frac{7}{8}$	2.185	$4\frac{7}{8}$	28.74	$11\frac{1}{2}$	107.5	2 7	461
1	2.670	5	29.85	12	111.0	2 8	483
$1\frac{1}{8}$	3.185	$5\frac{1}{8}$	30.97	$12\frac{1}{2}$	118.0	2 9	506
$1\frac{1}{4}$	3.818	$5\frac{1}{4}$	32.12	13	125.1	2 10	529
$1\frac{3}{8}$	4.305	$5\frac{3}{8}$	33.26	$13\frac{1}{2}$	132.5	2 11	553
$1\frac{1}{2}$	4.905	$5\frac{1}{2}$	34.44	14	139.8	3 0	577
$1\frac{5}{8}$	5.531	$5\frac{5}{8}$	35.62	$14\frac{1}{2}$	147.4	3 1	601
$1\frac{1}{4}$	6.167	$5\frac{1}{4}$	36.85	15	155.1	3 2	625
$1\frac{7}{8}$	6.855	$5\frac{7}{8}$	38.02	$15\frac{1}{2}$	163.0	3 3	650
2	7.552	6	39.24	16	170.9	3 4	675
$2\frac{1}{8}$	8.27	$6\frac{1}{8}$	41.72	$16\frac{1}{2}$	179.0	3 5	701
$2\frac{1}{4}$	9.01	$6\frac{1}{4}$	44.25	17	187.1	3 6	727
$2\frac{3}{8}$	9.77	$6\frac{3}{8}$	46.82	$17\frac{1}{2}$	195.5	3 7	753
$2\frac{5}{8}$	10.55	7	49.45	18	203.9	3 8	779
$2\frac{3}{4}$	11.36	$7\frac{1}{4}$	52.12	$18\frac{1}{2}$	212.3	3 9	806
$2\frac{7}{8}$	12.18	$7\frac{1}{2}$	54.84	19	221.1	3 10	833
$2\frac{1}{8}$	13.02	$7\frac{3}{4}$	57.61	$19\frac{1}{2}$	229.8	3 11	860
3	13.87	8	60.41	20	238.8	4 0	888
$3\frac{1}{8}$	14.75	$8\frac{1}{8}$	62.54	$20\frac{1}{2}$	247.6	4 1	915
$3\frac{1}{4}$	15.64	$8\frac{1}{4}$	66.17	21	256.9	4 2	944
$3\frac{3}{8}$	16.55	$8\frac{3}{8}$	69.11	$21\frac{1}{2}$	265.9	4 3	972
$3\frac{1}{2}$	17.48	9	72.09	22	275.5	4 4	1000
$3\frac{5}{8}$	18.42	$9\frac{1}{4}$	75.12	$22\frac{1}{2}$	284.8	4 6	1060
$3\frac{3}{4}$	19.39	$9\frac{1}{2}$	78.18	23	294.4	4 8	1120
$3\frac{7}{8}$	20.37	$9\frac{3}{4}$	81.29	$23\frac{1}{2}$	303.9	4 10	1180
4	21.36	10	84.43	24	313.9	5 0	1240

TABLE V.—VELOCITY and DISCHARGE per MINUTE in CIRCULAR SEWERS, with Water flowing at various depths.
Diameter θ Inches.

Inclination.	Depth of Flow in Proportion to Height of Sewer.						Quantity required to give Velocity of 150 Feet per Minute.	
	One-eighth. ($1\frac{1}{8}$ Inch.)		One-quarter. ($2\frac{1}{4}$ Inches.)		One-half. ($4\frac{1}{4}$ Inches.)			
	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.		
	feet per mile	gallons	feet	gallons	feet	gallons	gallons	
1 in 20	264	300	58	420	225	550	755	
1 " 30	176	246	48	344	195	447	600	
1 " 40	132	212	40	296	158	387	490	
1 " 50	105.6	190	37	266	143	346	424	
1 " 66	80	166	33	230	122	302	475	
1 " 80	66	151	30	209	112	275	380	
1 " 100	52.8	134	26	187	100	244	475	
1 " 132	40	117	22	164	88	213	532	
1 " 165	32	105	20	146	78	190	594	
1 " 200	26.4	95	18	133	71	173	654	
1 " 264	20	83	16	115	62	151	716	
1 " 330	16	74	14	103	55	134	787	
1 " 440	12	64	12	89	48	115	857	
1 " 528	10	58	11	82	44	106	922	

VELOCITY and DISCHARGE per MINUTE in CIRCULAR SEWERS, with Water flowing at various depths.

Diameter 12 Inches.

Inclination.	Depth of Flow in Proportion to Height of Sewer.						Quantity required to give Velocity of 150 Feet per Minute.
	One-eighth. (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch.)	One-quarter. (3 Inches.)	One-half. (6 Inches.)	Seven-eighths. (Maximum Discharge.)	Velocity.	Discharge.	
Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.	gallons	
1 in 30	176	284	396	520	655	2580	gallons
1 " 40	132	247	342	446	490	2235	"
1 " 50	105.6	220	303	400	438	2000	"
1 " 66	80	192	268	348	380	1730	"
1 " 80	66	173	243	316	346	1580	33
1 " 100	52.8	155	53	220	282	309	1410
1 " 132	40	135	46	188	246	270	1230
1 " 165	32	121	42	169	220	240	1100
1 " 200	26.4	110	38	151	200	219	1000
1 " 264	20	96	33	134	174	225	865
1 " 330	16	85	29	119	155	380	170
1 " 440	12	74	25	103	99	331	147
1 " 528	10	67	23	94	90	300	135
1 " 660	8	60	21	84	81	270	120

VELOCITY and DISCHARGE per MINUTE in CIRCULAR SEWERS, with Water flowing at various depths.

Diameter 15 Inches.

VELOCITY and DISCHARGE per MINUTE in CIRCULAR SEWERS, with Water flowing at various depths.

Diameter 18 Inches.

Inclination.	Depth of Flow in Proportion to Height of Sewer.						Quantity required to give Velocity of 150 Feet per Minute.	
	One-eighth. (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inches.)	One-quarter. (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inches.)	One-half. (9 Inches.)	Seven-eighths. (Maximum Discharge.)	Velocity.	Discharge.		
Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.	gallons		
1 in 50 feet per mile	270	210	382	830	488	2684	536	5500
1 " 66 80	234	182	326	684	426	2380	466	4776
1 " 80 66	213	164	290	625	386	2120	423	4336
1 " 100 52.8	190	147	265	573	346	1903	379	3885
1 " 132 40	166	129	230	497	301	1655	330	3382
1 " 165 32	148	115	208	450	268	1474	295	3024
1 " 200 26.4	135	105	191	414	244	1342	268	2747
1 " 264 20	117	91	163	340	213	1171	233	2388
1 " 330 16	105	81	145	312	190	1046	209	2140
1 " 440 12	91	70	126	272	165	907	180	1845
c 1 " 528 10	82	63	116	260	150	825	165	1691
c 1 " 660 8	73	57	104	225	135	740	147	1507
c 1 " 880 6	65	50	89	192	116	640	127	1302
c 1 " 1056 5	58	45	81	170	106	585	116	1190

VELOCITY and DISCHARGE per MINUTE in CIRCULAR SEWERS, with Water flowing at various depths.

Diameter 1 Foot 9 Inches.

Inclination.	Depth of Flow in Proportion to Height of Sewer.						Quantity required to give Velocity of 150 Feet per Minute.	
	One-eighth. (2 $\frac{1}{8}$ Inches.)		One-quarter. (6 $\frac{1}{4}$ Inches.)		One-half. (10 $\frac{1}{4}$ Inches.)			
	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.		
1 in	50	105.6	292	406	524	682	8150	
1 " 66	80	254	266	354	1050	506	7080	
1 " 80	66	230	241	322	950	414	3420	
1 " 100	52.8	206	216	288	849	370	2775	
1 " 132	40	179	188	251	740	322	2415	
1 " 165	32	160	168	224	661	288	2160	
1 " 200	26.4	146	153	203	599	262	1965	
1 " 264	20	127	133	177	524	228	1710	
1 " 330	16	113	119	158	462	204	1530	
1 " 440	12	98	103	137	404	176	1320	
1 " 528	10	89	94	125	369	161	1207	
1 " 660	8	80	84	112	330	144	1080	
1 " 880	6	69	72	97	286	125	937	
1 " 1056	5	63	66	89	263	114	855	

Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.
feet per mile	gallons	feet	gallons	feet	gallons
feet	gallons	feet	gallons	feet	gallons
1	306	1200	524	582	8150
1	266	1050	456	506	7080
1	230	950	414	460	6440
1	216	849	370	411	5754
1	188	251	322	358	5012
1	168	224	661	288	4480
1	153	203	599	262	4074
1	133	177	524	228	3542
1	119	158	462	204	3162
1	103	137	404	176	2744
1	94	125	369	161	1207
1	84	112	330	144	1080
1	72	97	286	125	937
1	66	89	263	114	855

VELOCITY and DISCHARGE per MINUTE in CIRCULAR SEWERS, with Water flowing at various depths.

Diameter 2 Feet.

Inclination.	Velocity. feet per mile	Depth of Flow in Proportion to Height of Sewer.						Quantity required to give Velocity of 150 Feet per Minute. gallons		
		One-eighth. (3 Inches.)		One-quarter. (6 Inches.)		One-half. (1 Foot.)		Seven-eighths. (Maximum Discharge.)		
		Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.	
1 in 66	80	feet	gallons	feet	gallons	feet	gallons	feet	gallons	9800
1 " 80	66	270	370	378	1450	492	4820	638	8820	45
1 " 100	52.8	246	338	344	1324	446	4370	490	8000	62
1 " 132	40	220	301	307	1182	398	3900	438	6950	95
1 " 165	32	191	262	284	1092	348	3410	381	6200	133
		171	234	239	920	311	3048	340		
1 " 200	26.4	155	212	217	835	282	2764	309	5640	177
1 " 264	20	135	185	189	728	246	2411	269	4900	274
1 " 330	16	121	166	169	650	220	2156	241	4400	397
1 " 440	12	105	145	146	562	190	1862	208	3800	630
1 " 528	10	96	131	134	515	174	1705	190	3470	850
1 " 660	8	85	116	119	458	155	1519	170	3100	..
1 " 880	6	74	101	103	396	134	1313	148	2700	..
1 " 1056	5	68	93	95	366	123	1205	134	2485	..
1 " 1320	4	60	82	84	323	110	1078	120	2200	..

VELOCITY and DISCHARGE per MINUTE in CIRCULAR SEWERS, with Water flowing at various depths.

Diameter 2 Feet 3 Inches.

Inclination.	Depth of Flow in Proportion to Height of Sewer.						Quantity required to give Velocity of 150 Feet per Minute.	
	One-quarter. (6 $\frac{1}{4}$ Inches.)			One-half. (1 Foot 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Inch.)				
	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.		
	feet	gallons	feet	gallons	feet	gallons	gallons	
1 in	66	80	286	400	1950	520	6420	
1 " 80	80	66	261	450	364	1772	5830	
1 " 100	100	52.8	232	403	326	1587	5220	
1 " 132	132	40	203	353	284	1383	4541	
1 " 165	165	32	181	314	253	1232	361	
1 " 200	200	26.4	165	287	230	1120	298	
1 " 264	264	20	143	248	200	974	260	
1 " 330	330	16	128	222	179	872	233	
1 " 440	440	12	111	193	155	755	2875	
1 " 528	528	10	102	177	142	691	201	
1 " 660	660	8	92	160	126	614	164	
1 " 880	880	6	78	135	109	531	142	
1 " 1056	1056	5	71	123	100	487	130	
1 " 1320	1320	4	64	111	89	433	116	

Velocity and Discharge per MINUTE in CIRCULAR SEWERS, with Water flowing at various depths.

Diameter 2 Feet 6 Inches.

Inclination.	feet per mile	Depth of Flow in Proportion to Height of Sewer.						Quantity required to give Velocity of 150 Feet per Minute.	
		One-eighth. ($\frac{3}{4}$ Inches.)		One-quarter. ($7\frac{1}{2}$ Inches.)		One-half. (1 Foot 3 Inches.)			
		Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.		
feet	gallons	feet	gallons	feet	gallons	feet	gallons	gallons	
1 in 66	80	302	650	422	2520	550	8420	42	
1 " 100	52.8	246	529	344	2067	447	6843	70	
1 " 132	40	214	460	299	1797	389	5955	106	
1 " 165	32	191	411	267	1505	347	5312	148	
1 " 200	26.4	174	374	243	1460	315	4823	197	
1 " 264	20	151	325	211	1268	275	4210	303	
1 " 330	16	135	290	189	1136	246	3766	430	
1 " 440	12	117	251	164	986	213	3261	690	
1 " 528	10	107	230	150	901	194	2970	900	
1 " 660	8	96	206	134	805	174	2664	1380	
1 " 880	6	82	176	115	691	150	2296	4,702	
1 " 1056	5	75	161	105	631	137	2097	150	
1 " 1320	4	68	146	94	565	123	1883	4,275	
1 " 1760	3	58	125	82	493	106	1630	3,819	
							116	3,320	

VELOCITY and DISCHARGE per MINUTE in CIRCULAR SEWERS, with Water flowing at various depths.

Diameter 2 Feet 8 Inches.

Inclination.	Depth of Flow in Proportion to Height of Sewer.						Quantity required to give Velocity of 150 Feet per Minute.				
	One-eighth. (4 $\frac{1}{8}$ Inches.)			One-quarter. (8 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in. h.)							
	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.					
1 in	66	80	316	822	444	3232	576	10,675	632	21,800	74
1 "	100	52.8	258	671	360	2621	469	8,690	513	17,698	111
1 "	132	40	224	582	313	2279	407	7,542	447	15,420	155
1 "	165	32	200	520	280	2038	365	6,763	399	13,765	207
1 "	200	26.4	183	476	255	1856	331	6,133	363	12,523	316
1 "	264	20	158	411	222	1616	288	5,337	316	10,902	450
1 "	330	16	142	369	198	1441	258	4,781	282	9,729	713
1 "	440	12	124	322	172	1252	223	4,132	244	8,418	940
1 "	528	10	112	291	157	1143	203	3,761	223	7,693	1420
1 "	660	8	100	260	140	1019	182	3,374	200	6,900	..
1 "	880	6	87	226	121	881	158	2,928	173	5,970	3300
1 "	1056	5	79	207	110	801	144	2,668	158	5,450	..
1 "	1320	4	71	185	99	753	129	2,390	141	4,864	..
1 "	1760	3	62	166	86	626	111	2,060	122	4,210	..

VELOCITY and DISCHARGE per MINUTE in CIRCULAR SEWERS, with Water flowing at various depths.

Diameter 3 Feet.

HYDRAULIC AND OTHER TABLES.

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Inclination.	Depth of Flow in Proportion to Height of Sewer.								Quantity required to give Velocity of 150 Feet per Minute.	
	One-eighth. (4 ft inches.)				One-quarter. (9 inches.)					
	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.		
feet per mile	gallons	feet	gallons	feet	gallons	feet	gallons	feet	gallons	
1 in 66	80	332	1027	462	3999	604	13,290	660	27,100	
1 " 100	52.8	269	832	376	3255	489	10,760	534	21,926	
1 " 132	40	235	727	328	2839	426	9,370	464	19,052	
1 " 165	32	210	650	284	2458	380	8,360	416	17,080	
1 " 200	26.4	190	588	266	2302	346	7,610	380	15,603	
1 " 264	20	166	514	231	1999	302	6,640	330	13,550	
1 " 330	16	148	458	207	1792	268	5,900	296	12,154	
1 " 440	12	128	396	179	1549	230	5,060	256	10,500	
1 " 528	10	117	363	164	1419	212	4,660	232	9,526	
1 " 660	8	104	322	146	1264	190	4,180	208	8,540	
1 " 880	6	91	281	126	1091	165	3,630	181	7,432	
1 " 1056	5	83	257	115	995	151	3,320	165	6,774	
1 " 1320	4	74	229	103	891	134	2,950	148	6,055	
1 " 1760	3	64	198	89	770	115	2,530	128	5,255	

VELOCITY and DISCHARGE per MINUTE in CIRCULAR SEWERS, with Water flowing at various depths.

Diameter 3 Feet 6 Inches.

Inclination.	feet per mile	Depth of Flow in Proportion to Height of Sewer.						Quantity required to give Velocity of 150 Feet per Minute.	
		One-eighth. (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inches.)		One-quarter. (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inches.)		One-half. (1 Foot 9 Inches.)			
		Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.		
feet	gallons	feet	gallons	feet	gallons	feet	gallons	gallons	
1 in 66	80	359	1508	501	5887	651	19,530	713	
1 " 132	40	253	1062	355	4171	460	13,800	504	
1 " 200	26.4	206	865	288	3384	374	11,220	404	
1 " 264	20	179	752	251	2949	325	9,750	356	
1 " 330	16	160	672	224	2632	291	8,730	319	
1 " 440	12	139	584	194	2279	252	7,560	276	
1 " 528	10	126	529	177	2080	230	6,900	262	
1 " 660	8	113	475	158	1856	206	6,180	225	
1 " 880	6	98	412	136	1598	178	5,340	195	
1 " 1056	5	90	378	125	1469	162	4,860	178	
1 " 1320	4	80	336	112	1316	145	4,350	159	
1 " 1760	3	69	290	97	1140	126	3,780	138	
1 " 2112	2.5	63	265	88	1040	115	3,450	126	
1 " 2640	2	56	235	79	930	103	3,090	113	

VELOCITY and DISCHARGE per MINUTE in CIRCULAR SEWERS, with Water flowing at various depths.

Diameter 4 Feet.

Inclination.	Depth of Flow in Proportion to Height of Sewer.						Quantity required to give Velocity of 150 Feet per Minute.	
	One-eighth. (6 Inches.)			One-quarter. (1 Foot.)			Seven-eighths. (Maximum Discharge.)	
	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.
1 in	66	80.	384	2110	536	8240	695	27,240
1 "	132	40.	271	1490	372	5720	492	19,310
1 "	200	26.4	220	1210	302	4640	400	15,680
1 "	264	20	192	1055	268	4120	348	13,640
1 "	330	16	171	940	238	3658	310	12,150
1 "	440	12	148	814	204	3136	269	10,540
1 "	528	10	134	737	186	2860	246	9,650
1 "	660	8	121	665	166	2550	220	8,620
1 "	880	6	105	577	146	2244	190	7,450
1 "	1056	5	96	528	134	2059	174	6,820
1 "	1320	4	86	473	119	1829	155	6,075
1 "	1760	3	74	407	102	1568	134	5,260
1 "	2112	2.5	67	368	93	1430	123	4,825
1 "	2640	2	60	330	83	1275	110	4,310

VELOCITY and DISCHARGE per MINUTE in CIRCULAR SEWERS, with Water flowing at various depths.

Diameter 5 Feet.

VELOCITY and DISCHARGE per MINUTE in CIRCULAR SEWERS, with Water flowing at various depths.

Diameter 6 Feet.

Inclination.	Depth of Flow in Proportion to Height of Sewer.						Quantity required to give Velocity of 150 Feet per Minute.		
	One-eighth. (9 Inches.)			One-quarter. (1 Foot 6 Inches.)			(Maximum Discharge.)		
	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.		Velocity.	Discharge.
feet per mile	feet	gallons	feet	gallons	feet	gallons	feet	feet	gallons
1 in 66	80	468	5790	652	22,580	852	75,200	932	153,000
1 " 132	40	332	4110	462	16,000	602	53,120	660	108,400
1 " 200	26.4	270	3340	382	13,140	458	43,060	536	88,040
1 " 264	20	234	2895	326	11,290	426	37,600	466	76,500
1 " 330	16	210	2610	290	10,040	380	33,535	418	68,660
1 " 440	12	182	2250	252	8,720	330	29,120	360	59,130
1 " 528	10	166	2055	232	8,000	301	26,560	330	54,200
1 " 660	8	148	1830	208	7,200	270	23,830	294	48,290
1 " 880	6	129	1600	178	6,160	232	20,480	254	41,740
1 " 1056	5	117	1448	162	5,645	212	18,800	233	38,250
1 " 1320	4	105	1300	145	5,020	190	16,770	209	34,330
1 " 1760	3	91	1126	126	4,360	165	14,560	180	29,560
1 " 2112	2.5	83	1027	116	4,000	150	13,280	165	27,100
2 " 2640	2	74	917	104	3,600	135	11,915	147	24,140

TABLE VI.—VELOCITY and DISCHARGE per MINUTE in EGG-SHAPED SEWERS, with Water flowing at various depths.

Inclination.	Velocity.	Depth of Flow in Proportion to Height of Sewer.				
		One-eighth. (3 Inches.)	One-quarter. (6 Inches.)	One-half. (1 Foot.)	Seven-eighths. (Maximum Discharge.)	Velocity.
feet per mile	feet	gallons	feet	gallons	feet	gallons
1 in 50	105.6	295	223	112	190	240
1 " 68	80	257	196	129	166	208
1 " 100	52.8	210	160	116	148	186
1 " 132	40	183	139	100	128	162
1 " 165	32	163	124	91	117	148
1 " 200	26.4	148	112	81	105	132
1 " 264	20	129	98	70	91	114
1 " 330	16	116	88	61	73	104
1 " 440	12	99	76	58	63	83
1 " 528	10	91	69	44	53	74
1 " 660	8	81	62	44	53	74
1 " 880	6	70	53	44	53	74
1 " 1056	5	61	47	44	53	74
1 " 1320	4	58	44	44	53	74

VELOCITY and DISCHARGE per MINUTE in EGG-SHAPED SEWERS, with Water flowing at various depths.

Sewer 2 Feet 3 Inches × 1 Foot 6 Inches.

Inclination.	Depth of Flow in Proportion to Height of Sewer.						Quantity required to give Velocity of 150 Feet per Minute.	
	One-eighth. ($3\frac{3}{8}$ Inches.)		One-quarter. (6 $\frac{1}{4}$ Inches.)		One-half. (1 Foot 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Inch.)			
	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.		
feet per mile	feet	gallons	feet	gallons	feet	gallons	gallons	
1 in 50	105.6	312	300	402	105 $\frac{1}{4}$	508	8400	
1 " 66	80	271	260	350	920	443	..	
1 " 100	52.8	221	212	285	747	360	7310	
1 " 132	40	192	185	248	650	314	5940	
1 " 165	32	172	167	222	582	280	41	
1 " 200	26.4	156	150	201	527	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	5180	
1 " 264	20	135	130	176	460	222	63	
1 " 330	16	121	116	156	409	198	4620	
1 " 440	12	105	101	136	356	172	..	
1 " 528	10	97	93	124	325	156	..	
1 " 660	8	86	83	111	290	140	2000	
1 " 880	6	74	71	96	250	121	..	
1 " 1056	5	68	65	88	230	111	1824	
1 " 1320	4	61	59	78	204	99	1633	

Velocity.

Discharge.

Velocity.

Discharge.

Velocity.

Discharge.

Velocity.

Discharge.

VELOCITY and DISCHARGE per MINUTE in EGG-SHAPED SEWERS, with Water flowing at various depths.

Sewer 2 Feet 6 Inches \times 1 Foot 10 Inches.

Inclination. feet per mile	Depth of Flow in proportion to Height of Sewer.								Quantity required to give Velocity of 150 Feet per Minute. gallons	
	One-eighth. ($\frac{3}{4}$ inches.)		One-quarter. ($\frac{7}{8}$ inches.)		One-half. (1 Foot 3 Inches.)		Seven-eighths. (Maximum Discharge.)			
	Velocity. feet	Discharge. gallons	Velocity. feet	Discharge. gallons	Velocity. feet	Discharge. gallons	Velocity. feet	Discharge. gallons		
1 in 66 80	280	338	371	1203	467	4138	522	9500	..	
1 in 100 52.8	226	272	301	972	369	3350	424	7700	43	
1 in 132 40	198	238	261	846	330	2924	369	6700	65	
1 in 165 32	176	214	236	764	296	2620	330	6000	90	
1 in 200 26.4	160	193	212	687	268	2375	300	5450	125	
1 in 264 20	140	169	186	601	233	2069	261	4750	210	
1 in 330 16	124	150	165	534	209	1852	235	4280	335	
1 in 440 12	108	131	143	463	180	1598	202	3670	600	
1 in 528 10	99	120	131	424	165	1462	185	3350	890	
1 in 660 8	88	107	118	382	148	1311	165	3000	1500	
1 in 880 6	77	93	101	328	128	1132	143	2600	..	
1 in 1056 5	70	84	92	300	117	1034	131	2380	..	
1 in 1320 4	62	74	82	266	105	926	118	2140	..	
1 in 1760 3	54	65	71	230	90	800	101	1834	..	

VELOCITY and DISCHARGE per MINUTE in EGG-SHAPED SEWERS, with Water flowing at various depths.

Sewer 2 Feet 9 Inches x 1 Foot 10 Inches.

Inclination.		Depth of Flow in Proportion to Height of Sewer.						Quantity required to give Velocity of 150 Feet per Minute.			
		One-eighth. (4½ Inches.)			One-quarter. (8½ Inches.)			One-half. (1 Foot 4½ Inches.)		Seven-eighths. (Maximum Discharge.)	
Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.
feet per mile	gallons	feet	gallons	feet	gallons	feet	gallons	feet	gallons	feet	gallons
1 in 66	80	300	432	387	1518	489	5230	550	12,050	..	..
1 " 100	52.8	243	350	313	1230	402	4300	446	9,800	45	45
1 " 132	40	212	305	274	1077	345	3690	389	8,550	70	70
1 " 165	32	190	274	244	956	308	3300	348	7,720	100	100
1 " 200	26.4	172	248	222	870	284	3040	316	6,950	130	130
1 " 264	20	150	216	194	760	244	2610	274	6,020	215	215
1 " 330	16	134	192	172	674	218	2333	246	5,400	345	345
1 " 440	12	116	168	150	588	190	2033	214	4,700	588	588
1 " 528	10	106	153	137	538	172	1840	194	4,270	880	880
1 " 660	8	95	137	122	478	154	1650	174	3,860	1440	1440
1 " 880	6	82	118	106	411	133	1420	150	3,300	3300	3300
1 " 1056	5	75	108	97	380	122	1310	137	3,010	..	..
1 " 1320	4	67	96	86	337	109	1166	123	2,700	..	..
1 " 1760	3	58	84	75	294	95	1016	107	2,350	..	..

VELOCITY and DISCHARGE per MINUTE in EGG-SHAPED SEWERS, with Water flowing at various depths.

Sewer 3 Feet \times 2 Feet.

Inclination.	Velocity. feet per mile	Depth of Flow in Proportion to Height of Sewer.						Quantity required to give Velocity of 150 Feet per Minute. gallons	
		One-eighth. (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inches.)		One-quarter. (9 Inches.)		One-half. (1 Foot 6 Inches.)			
		Velocity.	Discharge	Velocity.	Discharge	Velocity.	Discharge.		
Velocity.	Discharge	feet	gallons	feet	gallons	feet	gallons	gallons	
1 in 66	80	31.3	540	404	1880	510	6500	574 14,900	
1 " 100	52.8	25.5	437	322	1504	414	5280	467 12,120	
1 " 132	40	22.1	380	286	1335	361	4600	407 10,550	
1 " 165	32	19.8	338	256	1200	324	4130	364 9,450	
1 " 200	26.4	18.0	309	228	1064	293	3735	330 8,570	
1 " 264	20	15.7	270	202	940	255	3250	286 7,450	
1 " 330	16	13.9	238	180	840	228	2910	257 6,680	
1 " 440	12	12.1	208	156	728	198	2525	222 5,770	
1 " 528	10	11.1	190	143	668	180	2300	203 5,270	
1 " 660	8	9.9	169	128	600	162	2065	182 4,725	
1 " 880	6	8.6	147	111	517	140	1785	157 4,075	
1 " 1056	5	7.8	135	101	470	128	1620	143 3,730	
1 " 1320	4	7.0	120	90	420	114	1455	128 3,340	
1 " 1760	3	6.1	105	78	364	99	1262	111 2,885	

VELOCITY and DISCHARGE per MINUTE in EGG-SHAPED SEWERS, with Water flowing at various depths.

Sewer 3 Feet 3 Inches \times 2 Feet 2 Inches.

Inclination.	Depth of Flow in Proportion to Height of Sewer.						Quantity required to give Velocity of 150 Feet per Minute.	
	One-eighth. (4 $\frac{1}{8}$ Inches.)		One-quarter. (9 $\frac{1}{4}$ Inches.)		One-half. (1 Foot 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ Inches.)			
	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.		
	feet	gallons	feet	gallons	feet	gallons	gallons.	
1 in	66	80	326	655	421	2300	532	
1	100	52.8	264	531	341	1865	432	
1	132	40	230	462	298	1630	376	
1	165	32	207	416	266	1455	336	
1	200	26.4	186	374	241	1320	304	
1	264	20	161	324	210	1150	266	
1	330	16	143	287	187	1023	238	
1	440	12	126	253	164	897	206	
1	528	10	115	231	149	825	187	
1	660	8	103	207	133	727	168	
1	880	6	89	179	115	630	145	
1	1056	5	81	163	105	574	133	
1	1320	4	71	144	93	511	119	
1	1760	3	63	127	82	448	103	
D 2								

VELOCITY and DISCHARGE per MINUTE in EGG-SHAPED SEWERS, with Water flowing at various depths.

Sewer 3 Feet 6 Inches × 2 Feet 4 Inches.

Inclination.	Depth of Flow in Proportion to Height of Sewer.						Quantity required to give Velocity of 150 Feet per Minute.	
	One-eighth. (5½ Inches.)			One-quarter. (10½ Inches.)				
	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.		
feet per mile	feet	gallons	feet	gallons	feet	gallons	gallons	
1 in 100	52·8	275	642	355	2260	448	17,950	
1 in 132	40	240	560	300	1900	390	15,660	
1 in 165	32	214	500	276	1740	350	14,030	
1 in 200	26·4	195	455	251	1600	317	12,700	
1 in 264	20	170	396	218	1370	275	11,100	
1 in 330	16	152	355	196	1240	247	9,900	
1 in 440	12	132	308	170	1080	215	7,830	
1 in 528	10	120	280	154	950	195	6,050	
1 in 660	8	107	250	138	870	175	4,300	
1 in 880	6	93	217	120	760	151	3,510	
1 in 1056	5	85	198	109	690	138	2,200	
1 in 1320	4	76	177	98	623	124	1,390	
1 in 1760	3	66	154	85	540	108	1,211	
1 in 2640	2	53	124	69	437	87	98	

VELOCITY and DISCHARGE per MINUTE in EGG-SHAPED SEWERS, with Water flowing at various depths.

Sewer 3 Feet 9 Inches x 2 Feet 6 Inches.

VELOCITY and DISCHARGE per MINUTE in EGG-SHAPED SEWERS, with Water flowing at various depths.

Sewer 4 Feet \times 2 Feet 8 Inches.

VELOCITY and DISCHARGE per MINUTE in EGG-SHAPED SEWERS, with Water flowing at various depths.

Sewer 4 Feet 6 Inches x 3 Feet.

VELOCITY and DISCHARGE per MINUTE in EGG-SHAPED SEWERS, with Water flowing at various depths.

Inclination.	Depth of Flow in Proportion to Height of Sewer.						Quantity required to give Velocity of 150 Feet per Minute.		
	One-eighth (7 ft Inches.)		One-quarter. (1 Foot 3 Inches.)		One-half. (2 Feet 6 Inches.)		Seven-eighths. (Maximum Discharge.)		gallons
	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.	Velocity.	Discharge.	
feet per mile	feet	gallons	feet	gallons	feet	gallons	feet	gallons	
1 in 100	52.8	322	1554	424	5510	537	19,050	600	43,550
1 " 132	40	280	1312	370	4800	466	16,520	522	37,900
1 " 165	32	252	1205	332	4300	418	14,800	466	33,840
1 " 200	26.4	228	1092	300	3890	380	13,470	424	30,800
1 " 264	20	198	950	260	3370	330	11,700	368	26,800
1 " 330	16	177	818	222	3000	296	10,500	331	24,040
1 " 440	12	154	738	202	2620	255	9,040	286	20,175
1 " 528	10	140	670	185	2400	233	8,260	261	18,950
1 " 660	8	126	603	166	2150	209	7,400	233	16,920
1 " 880	6	109	522	143	1855	181	6,420	202	14,670
1 " 1056	5	99	475	130	1690	165	5,850	184	13,380
1 " 1320	4	89	425	116	1500	148	5,250	166	12,020
1 " 1760	3	77	370	101	1310	127	4,500	143	10,390
1 " 2640	2	63	301	83	1075	104	3,700	116	8,466

VELOCITY and DISCHARGE per MINUTE in EGG-SHAPED SEWERS, with Water flowing at various depths.

Sewers 6 Feet \times 4 Feet.

TABLE VII.—DISCHARGE OF PIPES (running full).

NOTE.—The velocity in feet per minute may be ascertained in each case by dividing the discharge by the number of gallons contained in each lineal foot of the pipe as given at the top of the column.

Ratio of Head of Water to Length of Pipe.	Diameter of Pipe.					
	4 Inch. (·005 Galls. per Ft.)	4 Inch. (·008 Galls. per Ft.)	4 Inch. (·019 Galls. per Ft.)	1 Inch. (·034 Galls. per Ft.)	1½ Inch. (·053 Galls. per Ft.)	2 Inches. (·135 Galls. per Ft.)
1 to 1	2.39	4.91	13.52	27.75	48.55	76.66
1 " 2	1.70	3.47	9.56	19.63	34.32	54.23
1 " 3	1.38	2.85	7.86	16.13	28.20	44.54
1 " 4	1.19	2.46	6.76	13.87	24.27	38.33
1 " 5	1.07	2.20	6.05	12.40	21.70	34.28
1 " 6	.97	2.00	5.52	11.33	19.81	31.29
1 " 7	.90	1.85	5.10	10.47	18.32	28.93
1 " 8	.85	1.73	4.78	9.81	17.15	27.09
1 " 9	.80	1.64	4.51	9.25	16.18	25.55
1 " 10	.75	1.55	4.28	8.78	15.36	24.26
1 " 12	.69	1.42	3.91	8.02	14.30	22.16
1 " 14	.64	1.32	3.62	7.44	13.00	20.50
1 " 16	.60	1.23	3.38	6.94	12.14	19.16
1 " 18	.56	1.17	3.19	6.53	11.44	18.10
1 " 20	.53	1.10	3.03	6.21	10.85	17.15

2½ Inches.
(·212 Galls.
per Ft.)

galls. per min.

DISCHARGE of PIPES (running full).

NOTE.—The velocity in feet per minute may be ascertained in each case by dividing the discharge by the number of gallons contained in each lineal foot of the pipe as given at the top of the column.

Ratio of Head of Water to Length of Pipe.	Diameter of Pipe.						
	4 Inch, (.008 Galls. per Ft.)	4 Inch, (.019 Galls. per Ft.)	1 Inch, (.034 Galls. per Ft.)	1½ Inch, (.053 Galls. per Ft.)	2 Inch, (.135 Galls. per Ft.)	2½ Inches, (.212 Galls. per Ft.)	
1 to 25	.48	.98	2.71	5.55	9.70	15.33	31.4
1 " 30	.44	.90	2.48	5.08	8.90	14.05	29.3
1 " 35	.40	.83	2.28	4.69	8.20	12.95	26.5
1 " 40	.38	.78	2.14	4.40	7.70	12.12	24.9
1 " 45	.36	.73	2.02	4.14	7.23	11.42	23.4
1 " 50	.33	.69	1.92	3.93	6.86	10.80	22.2
1 " 60	.31	.64	1.76	3.60	6.30	9.90	20.4
1 " 70	.28	.59	1.62	3.32	5.80	9.16	18.8
1 " 80	.27	.55	1.50	3.10	5.40	8.60	17.5
1 " 100	.24	.49	1.34	2.77	4.86	7.66	15.7
1 " 120	.21	.44	1.23	2.52	4.40	6.95	14.3
1 " 150	.19	.40	1.11	2.27	3.96	6.26	12.8
1 " 200	.17	.35	.96	1.96	3.43	5.42	11.1
1 " 250	.15	.31	.85	1.75	3.07	4.85	9.9
1 " 300	.14	.29	.79	1.61	2.82	4.45	9.1

DISCHARGE OF PIPES (running full).

NOTE.—The velocity in feet per minute may be ascertained in each case by dividing the discharge by the number of gallons contained in each lineal foot of the pipe as given at the top of the column.

Ratio of Head of Water to Length of Pipe.		Diameter of Pipe.						
		3 Inches. (.305 Galls. per Ft.)	4 Inches. (.54 Galls. per Ft.)	5 Inches. (.85 Galls. per Ft.)	6 Inches. (1.22 Galls. per Ft.)	7 Inches. (1.66 Galls. per Ft.)	8 Inches. (2.17 Galls. per Ft.)	9 Inches. (2.75 Galls. per Ft.)
galls. per min.	galls. per min.	galls. per min.	galls. per min.	galls. per min.	galls. per min.	galls. per min.	galls. per min.	galls. per min.
1 to 5	193	398	695	1097	1613	2253	3020	3933
1, " 10	137	281	491	776	1140	1592	2138	2780
1, " 15	112	230	401	633	931	1300	1745	2270
1, " 20	97	199	347	548	806	1126	1511	1967
1, " 25	86	178	311	491	721	1007	1352	1759
1, " 30	79	162	283	448	658	920	1234	1606
1, " 35	73	150	263	415	610	851	1142	1487
1, " 40	68	141	246	388	570	796	1069	1391
1, " 45	64	133	232	366	538	751	1007	1311
1, " 50	61	126	222	347	510	712	956	1244
1, " 60	56	115	201	317	466	650	873	1136
1, " 70	52	106	186	293	431	594	808	1051
1, " 80	49	99	174	274	403	563	756	983
1, " 90	46	94	164	258	380	536	712	927
1, " 100	43	89	155	245	360	503	676	879

DISCHARGE of PIPES (running full).

NOTE.—The velocity in feet per minute may be ascertained in each case by dividing the discharge by the number of gallons contained in each lineal foot of the pipe as given at the top of the column.

Ratio of Head of Water to Length of Pipe.	Diameter of Pipe.					
	3 Inches. (.305 Galls. per Ft.)	4 Inches. (.54 Galls. per Ft.)	5 Inches. (.85 Galls. per Ft.)	6 Inches. (1.22 Galls. per Ft.)	7 Inches. (1.66 Galls. per Ft.)	8 Inches. (2.17 Galls. per Ft.)
1 „ 125	39	80	139	219	323	450
1 „ 150	36	73	127	200	296	411
1 „ 175	33	67	117	183	273	380
1 „ 200	31	62	109	173	262	352
1 „ 250	27	56	98	154	227	317
1 „ 300	25	51	90	142	208	291
1 „ 350	23	47	83	131	193	270
1 „ 400	21	44	78	123	180	252
1 „ 450	20	42	73	116	170	238
1 „ 500	19	40	69	110	161	225
1 „ 600	18	36	63	100	147	206
1 „ 700	17	34	59	93	136	191
1 „ 800	16	31	55	87	127	178
1 „ 900	15	29	52	82	120	168
1 „ 1000	14	28	49	78	114	159

10 Inches.
(3.39 Galls.
per Ft.)

9 Inches.
(2.75 Galls.
per Ft.)

galls. per min. 605 552 510 478 426 554

galls. per min. 786 718 665 622 554

DISCHARGE of PIPES (running full).

NOTE.—The velocity in feet per minute may be ascertained in each case by dividing the discharge by the number of gallons contained in each lineal foot of the pipe as given at the top of the column.

Ratio of Head of Water to Length of Pipe.	12 Inches. (4.91 Galls. per Ft.)	Diameter of Pipe.				
		15 Inches. (7.67 Galls. per Ft.)	18 Inches. (11.04 Galls. per Ft.)	21 Inches. (15 Galls. per Ft.)	24 Inches. (19.6 Galls. per Ft.)	27 Inches. (24.8 Galls. per Ft.)
1 to 20	3,103	5,420	8,551	12,570	17,552	23,360
1 " 25	2,775	4,848	7,618	11,240	15,698	21,070
1 " 30	2,533	4,426	6,982	10,262	14,330	19,235
1 " 40	2,194	3,833	6,047	8,888	12,411	16,660
1 " 50	1,962	3,428	5,408	7,950	11,100	14,900
1 " 60	1,792	3,130	4,937	7,257	10,133	13,600
1 " 70	1,660	2,897	4,571	6,717	9,382	12,593
1 " 80	1,551	2,710	4,276	6,284	8,776	11,943
1 " 90	1,462	2,555	4,032	5,925	8,274	11,105
1 " 100	1,387	2,424	3,824	5,621	7,850	10,535
1 " 125	1,241	2,168	3,420	5,027	7,021	9,423
1 " 150	1,133	1,980	3,123	4,591	6,411	8,605
1 " 175	1,049	1,832	2,890	4,250	5,933	7,964
1 " 200	981	1,714	2,698	3,974	5,538	7,450
1 " 250	874	1,527	2,410	3,542	4,946	6,638
						8,640
						13,628
						48,365
						43,265
						39,490
						34,200
						30,588
						27,926
						25,854
						24,182
						22,000
						21,628
						19,346
						17,665
						16,350
						15,294
						9,695
						8,640

DISCHARGE of PIPES (running full).

NOTE.—The velocity in feet per minute may be ascertained in each case by dividing the discharge by the number of gallons contained in each lineal foot of the pipe as given at the top of the column.

Ratio of Head of Water to Length of Pipe.	Diameter of Pipe.	Flow of Water in Pipe.						
		12 Inches. (4.91 Galls. per Ft.)	15 Inches. (7.67 Galls. per Ft.)	18 Inches. 11.04 Galls. per Ft.)	21 Inches. (15 Galls. per Ft.)	24 Inches. (19.6 Galls. per Ft.)	27 Inches. (24.8 Galls. per Ft.)	30 Inches. (30.7 Galls. per Ft.)
1 to 300	801	1,400	2,081	3,245	4,532	6,083	7,916	12,488
1 " 350	742	1,296	2,044	3,004	4,196	5,567	7,330	11,560
1 " 400	694	1,212	1,912	2,810	3,925	5,268	6,856	10,814
1 " 450	654	1,143	1,803	2,650	3,700	4,966	6,464	10,198
1 " 500	620	1,084	1,710	2,514	3,510	4,712	6,132	9,675
1 " 600	566	990	1,561	2,295	3,204	4,300	5,597	8,830
1 " 700	524	916	1,445	2,124	2,971	3,982	5,182	8,174
1 " 800	490	857	1,352	1,987	2,775	3,725	4,848	7,647
1 " 900	462	808	1,275	1,873	2,616	3,512	4,570	7,240
1 " 1000	439	766	1,210	1,777	2,482	3,332	4,336	6,840
1 " 1250	392	684	1,081	1,590	2,220	2,980	3,878	6,118
1 " 1500	358	627	987	1,451	2,027	2,720	3,540	5,585
1 " 2000	310	542	855	1,257	1,755	2,356	3,066	4,836
1 " 3000	253	443	698	1,026	1,433	1,924	2,503	3,949
1 " 5000	196	343	541	795	1,110	1,490	1,939	3,059

TABLE VIII.—QUANTITY of SEWAGE due to POPULATION.

Population.	Average Flow during 24 hours.				Maximum Flow, half in 6 hours.				Allowance for Rainfall for Population of 100 per acre, or 435 super. feet of area per inhabitant.			
	At 20 Galls. per Head.		At 30 Galls. per Head.		At 20 Galls. per Head.		At 30 Galls. per Head.		At 50 Galls. per Head.		At $\frac{1}{4}$ Inch in 24 Hours.	
	galls. per min.	galls. per min.	galls. per min.	galls. per min.	galls. per min.	galls. per min.	galls. per min.	galls. per min.	galls. per min.	galls. per min.	galls. per min.	galls. per min.
500	7	10	17	21	14	28	42	69	35	19.6	39.3	78.7
1,000	14	21	35	42	69	56	83	139	79	79	157	157
2,000	28	42	62	104	83	125	208	308	118	236	315	315
3,000	42	62	104	139	111	167	278	417	157	315	472	472
4,000	56	83	139	174	139	208	347	547	196	393	629	629
5,000	69	104	174	208	167	250	417	694	417	725	933	933
6,000	83	125	208	243	194	292	486	833	486	551	944	944
7,000	97	146	243	278	222	338	556	1,250	556	630	1,101	1,101
8,000	111	167	278	312	250	375	625	1,667	375	708	1,258	1,258
9,000	125	187	312	347	278	417	694	1,389	694	787	1,416	1,416
10,000	139	208	347	417	347	555	833	1,250	833	787	1,573	1,573
20,000	278	417	694	1,041	833	1,250	2,083	1,667	1,250	1,179	3,146	3,146
30,000	416	625	1,041	1,389	1,110	1,667	2,778	2,083	1,667	2,358	4,717	4,717
40,000	555	833	1,389	1,736	1,389	2,083	3,472	1,667	2,083	1,573	3,146	3,146
50,000	694	1,042	1,736	2,083	1,389	2,083	3,472	2,083	2,083	1,966	3,932	7,865

QUANTITY of SEWAGE due to POPULATION

Population.	Average Flow during 24 hours.			Maximum Flow, half in 6 hours.			Allowance for Rainfall for Population of 100 per acre, or 435 super. feet of area per inhabitant.		
	At 20 Galls. per Head.		At 30 Galls. per Head.	At 50 Galls. per Head.		At 30 Galls. per Head.	At 50 Galls. per Head.		At 1 Inch in 24 Hours.
	galls. per min.	galls. per min.	galls. per min.	galls. per min.	galls. per min.	galls. per min.	galls. per min.	galls. per min.	galls. per min.
60,000	833	1,250	2,083	1,666	2,500	4,166	2,358	4,717	9,434
70,000	972	1,458	2,430	1,944	2,916	4,860	2,652	5,504	11,009
80,000	1,110	1,667	2,778	2,220	3,334	5,556	3,146	6,292	12,584
90,000	1,250	1,875	3,125	2,500	3,750	6,250	3,539	7,079	14,157
100,000	1,389	2,083	3,472	2,778	4,166	6,944	3,932	7,865	15,729

250 gallons per inhabited house, being about 44 gallons per head, is the quantity prescribed by Act of Parliament to be provided for in the Lower Thames Valley and Darent Valley Main Sewerage Districts. This is understood to include some allowance for rainfall.

Rainfall should not be taken on the basis of population, as in the third column, unless either the whole area to be provided for is continuously built upon, or the separate system is adopted and rain not admitted to the sewers except in close proximity to houses.

In the former case, if the population be greater than is assumed, the figures in the Table must obviously be divided by the ratio to 100 ; thus, for population of 200 per acre divide by 2, for 150 per acre take two-thirds, &c., and similarly for 50 per acre multiply by 2, &c.

On the other hand, if the system to be adopted is that of excluding the rain water, the average area pertaining to each inhabited house must first be ascertained and the number of persons per house ; and the figures in the third column may be adopted or will require modification, according as the result arrived at compares with the assumption of 435 super feet to each individual.

TABLE IX.—QUANTITY and DISCHARGE from AREAS due to RAINFALL.

Area,	Quantity equal to 1 Inch of Rain over Surface.	Equivalent Supply throughout the Year.	Quantity running off at following Rates.					
			1 Inch in an hour.	1/4 Inch in an hour.	1/2 Inch in an hour.	1 Inch in an hour.	1/4 Inch in 24 hours.	1/2 Inch in 24 hours.
100 sup. feet	gallons 52	gallons 0.14	gallons, per min. 0.87	gallons, per min. 0.43	gallons, per min. 0.22	gallons, per min. 0.11	gallons, per min. 0.036	gallons, per min. 0.018
200 "	104	0.28	1.74	0.87	0.43	0.22	0.072	0.036
300 "	156	0.43	2.60	1.30	0.65	0.32	0.108	0.054
400 "	208	0.57	3.47	1.74	0.87	0.43	0.144	0.072
500 "	260	0.71	4.34	2.17	1.08	0.54	0.181	0.090
1,000 "	520	1.4	8.7	4.3	2.2	1.1	0.36	0.18
2,000 "	1,040	2.8	17.4	8.7	4.3	2.2	0.72	0.36
3,000 "	1,560	4.3	26.0	13.0	6.5	3.2	1.08	0.54
4,000 "	2,080	5.7	34.7	17.4	8.7	4.3	1.44	0.72
5,000 "	2,600	7.1	43.4	21.7	10.8	5.4	1.81	0.90
10,000 "	5,200	14.2	86.8	43.4	21.7	10.8	3.62	1.81
1 acre	22,651	62	377	189	94	47	15.7	7.9
2 acres	45,302	124	755	377	189	94	31.5	15.7
3 "	67,954	186	1,132	566	284	142	47.2	23.6
4 "	90,605	248	1,510	755	378	189	63.0	31.5
5 "	113,256	310	1,887	944	472	236	78.7	39.3

HYDRAULIC AND OTHER TABLES.

QUANTITY and DISCHARGE from AREAS due to RAINFALL.

Area.	Quantity equal to 1 Inch of Rain over Surface.	Equivalent Supply Daily throughout the Year.	Quantity running off at following Rates.					
			1 Inch in an hour.	1/2 Inch in an hour.	1/4 Inch in an hour.	1/8 Inch in an hour.	1/16 Inch in 24 hours.	1/32 Inch in 24 hours.
10 acres	226,512	620	gallons	gallons, per min.	gallons, per min.	gallons, per min.	gallons, per min.	gallons, per min.
20 "	453,025	1,241	3,775	1,888	944	472	157	39
30 "	679,537	1,862	7,550	3,775	1,888	944	315	79
40 "	906,049	2,482	11,326	5,663	2,831	1,415	472	236
50 "	1,132,561	3,103	15,101	7,550	3,776	1,888	629	315
100 "	2,265,122	6,206	37,752	18,876	9,438	4,719	1,573	787
200 "	4,530,245	12,412	75,504	37,752	18,876	9,438	3,146	1,573
300 "	6,795,367	18,618	113,256	56,628	28,314	14,152	4,717	2,358
400 "	9,060,490	24,823	151,008	75,504	37,752	18,876	6,292	3,145
500 "	11,325,612	31,029	188,760	94,380	47,190	23,595	7,865	3,932
1 square mile	14,496,770	39,717	241,613	120,806	60,403	30,201	10,067	5,033

E It is estimated that on an average four-fifths of the Rain runs off slated roofs, one-half off streets and paved surfaces; and one-eighth part off the surface of cultivated land, within an hour of falling, whenever the fall is considerable.

TABLE X.—ANNUAL RAINFALL.

(1) Mean Annual Rainfall during thirty years (1850-1879) at forty-six Stations in British Isles.

County.	Place.	Height above Sea.	Mean Annual Rainfall.	County.	Place.	Height above Sea.	Mean Annual Rainfall.
ENGLAND—				ENGLAND (contd.)—			
Kent	Greenwich ..	feet 155	inches 25.2	Cornwall	Bodmin	feet 315	inches 47.7
Sussex	Uckfield ..	149	30.8	Lancashire	Ormskirk	38	35.0
"	Chichester ..	284	33.5	"	Stonyhurst	376	46.9
Hertford	Hitchin ..	238	25.0	"	Bolton, The Fold	286	46.7
"	Berkhampstead ..	370	29.5	"	Bolton, Belmont	481	55.9
Bucks	High Wycombe ..	225	24.9	Yorkshire	Leeds	94	22.9
Northampton ..	Northampton ..	310	23.5	"	Redmires	1100	40.1
Bedford	Cardington ..	106	23.1	"	Standidge	1100	51.6
Norfolk	Norwich ..	137	25.8	Northumberland	Whittle Dean	(?)	25.4
Lincoln	Spalding ..	20	24.5	Cumberland	Keswick	270	58.8
Shropshire	Shifnal ..	353	26.5	"	Seathwaite	422	138.7
Worcester	Tenbury ..	200	31.0	Westmoreland	Kendal	156	50.0
Devon	Exeter ..	140	31.1				

ANNUAL RAINFALL.

(1) Mean Annual Rainfall during thirty years (1850-1879) at forty-six Stations in British Isles.

County.	Place.	Height above Sea.	Mean Annual Rainfall.	County.	Place.	Height above Sea.	Mean Annual Rainfall.
WALES—							
Carnarvon ..	Llandudno ..	99	32.80	SCOTLAND (contd.)—	Dundee ..	50	36.0
Glamorgan ..	Cardiff ..	39	44.18	Forfar ..	..	..	..
				Ross ..	..	28	24.1
				Inverness ..	..	104	25.1
SCOTLAND—							
Edinburgh ..	Inveresk ..	30	28.0	Sutherland ..	..	Barrahead ..	640
" ..	Glenorse ..	787	38.3	" ..	..	Cape Wrath ..	31.9
Lanark ..	Bothwell Castle ..	146	29.5	Caithness ..	..	Noss Head ..	355
Renfrew ..	Waulk Glen ..	280	47.4	IRELAND—	Cork ..	38.1	38.1
Bute ..	Pladda ..	55	38.4	Kilkenny ..	..	Woodstock ..	400
Argyle ..	Lismore ..	37	41.9	King's County ..	..	Tullamore ..	235
" ..	Ardnanurchan ..	82	43.5	Armagh ..	..	Armagh ..	208
" ..	Rhims of Islay ..	74	33.2				30.4
" ..	Mull of Cantire ..	279	43.2				

ANNUAL RAINFALL.

(2) Mean Maximum and Minimum Annual Rainfall during fifty-two years (1830-82) at ten Stations in England.

Place.	Mean Annual Rainfall.	Maximum in one Year.	Minimum in one Year.	Minimum Average of Three Consecutive Years.	
				Inches	Inches
Greenwich	24.8	34.0	16.4	(1864)	(1850-8)
Chichester	33.6	50.9	21.8	(1854-6)	27.9
Hemel Hempstead	26.8	41.1	17.0	(1862-4)	22.4
Oxford	23.4	35.5	14.8	"	18.8
Tenbury	30.0	45.4	20.7	(1844-6)	25.4
Exeter	30.3	46.0	18.1	(1854-6)	21.4
Spalding	25.6	37.1	16.2	"	20.8
Boston	22.7	34.4	13.8	(1853-5)	18.7
Bolton	47.4	62.3	34.6	(1855-7)	41.5
Kendal	51.5	69.2	34.5	(1854-6)	40.0

TABLE XI.—MONTHLY RAINFALL.

(1) Observations at Greenwich, 1841 to 1879.

Month.	Mean Fall during Thirty- nine Years.	Maximum Fall in any One Year.	Minimum Fall in any One Year.		Minimum Falls in any Three, Four, and Six consecutive Months:—
			inches	inches	
January	..	2.12	(1877) 4.35	(1861) 0.55	Minimum in three months:—
February	..	1.44	(1866) 4.03	(1857) 0.30	(April, May, June, 1870), 1.14 in.
March	..	1.47	(1851) 4.05	(1852) 0.17	(Feb., Mar., April, 1863), 1.65 in.
April	..	1.66	(1878) 4.31	(1855) 0.09	Minimum in four months:—
May	..	2.07	(1865) 4.37	(1844) 0.30	(Dec., 1873, to Mar., 1874), 2.70 in.
June	..	2.05	(1860) 5.80	(1849) 0.30	(Feb. to Mar., 1863), 2.90 in.
July	..	2.40	(1867) 5.81	(1864) 0.27	Minimum in six months:—
August	..	2.49	(1878) 5.38	(1849) 0.45	(Dec., 1873, to May, 1874), 4.47 in.
September	..	2.25	(1871) 4.12	(1865) 0.16	(Jan. to June, 1870), 5.22 in.
October	..	2.82	(1841) 5.95	(1879) 0.76	
November	..	2.23	(1852) 6.00	(1867) 0.42	
December	..	1.76	(1876) 5.76	(1873) 0.31	
Whole year	..	24.76	(1852) 34.01	(1864) 16.38	

(2) Observations at Glencorse, Edinburgh, 700 feet above sea, 1852 to 1882.

Month.	Mean Fall during Twenty-one Years.	Maximum Fall in any One Year.		Minimum Fall in any One Year.		Minimum Fall in any Three, Four, and Six consecutive Months.	
		Inches	inches	Inches	inches	Inches	inches
January	(1863) 9.40	(1879)	1.70	Minimum in three months:—	
February	(1868) 6.00	(1874)	1.20	(Feb., Mar., April, 1873), 3.30 in.	
March	(1876) 6.10	(1863)	0.95	(Feb., Mar., April, 1865), 3.55 in.	
April	(1880) 5.00	(1865-73)	0.40	Minimum in four months:—	
May	(1865) 6.00	(1871)	0.70	(March to June, 1873), 5.05 in.	
June	(1879) 6.20	(1865)	0.40	(May to August, 1864), 6.55 in.	
July	(1879) 11.00	(1868)	0.55	Minimum of six months:—	
August	(1877) 9.60	(1864)	0.40	(Feb. to July, 1873), 10.30 in.	
September	(1872) 6.15	(1865)	0.70	(Apr. to Sept., 1864), 10.50 in.	
October	(1874) 9.90	(1866)	1.45		
November	(1872-5) 5.75	(1867)	0.25		
December	(1882) 8.45	(1870)	2.40		
Whole year	..	40.63	(1877) 54.30	(1870)	27.70		

TABLE XII.—DAILY and HOURLY MAXIMUM RAINFALL.

Period.	Greatest Ordinary Heavy Fall (as defined by Meteorological Society, all beyond this being recorded as "Extraordinary").	Extraordinary Falls recorded during the Years 1879, 1880 and 1881.
hours		fall during the year.
	2 inches, where the total fall during the year exceeds 33 inches	5.42 at Sligachan, Skye 115.41 4.99 at Seathwaite 130.58 [Falls of 6.41 and 6.70 have been recorded at this Station in previous years.] 4.85 at Bridgend, Glamorgan 121.12 4.17 at Aberdare 98.83 3.91 at Neath 85.83
24	6 per cent. of the fall during the year, where it does not exceed 33 inches	3.80 at Cambridge, being 12.3 p. c. of 30.96 3.75 at Huntingdon 31.89 3.30 at Upwell 28.14 3.57 at Stockton 31.31 3.54 at Northallerton 32.66 3.20 at Aboyne 30.01
2	.83 inch, or at rate of .42 per hour	{ 3 inches = 1½ per hour. Rotherham, Sept. 15, 1880.
1½	.82 inch, or at rate of .49 per hour	
1½	.78 inch, or at rate of .52 per hour	{ 1.42 inches = .94 per hour. Ross, Aug. 23, 1881.
1½	.75 inch, or at rate of .60 per hour	{ 3.07 inches = 2.45 per hour! Athlone, June 25, 1880.
1	.70 inch	1.31 inches. Congleton, July 31, 1881.
min.		
45	.60 inch, or at rate of .80 per hour	
30	.50 inch, or at rate of 1 in. per hr.	{ 2.90 inches = 5.80 per hour! Cowbridge, South Wales, July 22, 1880.
25	.44 inch, or at rate of 1.06 in. per hr.	{ 1.18 inches = 2.18 per hour. Llandudno, May 26, 1881.
20	.40 inch, or at rate of 1.20 in. per hr.	{ 1.48 inches = 4.44 per hour! Barnstaple, June 30, 1879.
15	.35 inch, or at rate of 1.40 in. per hr.	
10	.30 inch, or at rate of 1.80 in. per hr.	{ .41 inch = 2.46 per hour. Darlington, Jan. 11, 1881. .51 inch = 3.40 per hour. Midmar (Aberdeen), Aug. 23, 1879.
5	.20 inch, or at rate of 2.40 in. per hr.	{ .31 inch in 5 minutes = 3.72 per hour. Sheffield, Aug. 17, 1879. .27 inch in 3½ minutes = 4.63 per hour. London, June 24, 1879.

TABLE XIII.—WATER SUPPLY by GRAVITATION—
NOTE.—Dimensions of Service Reservoirs and Distributing

Population.	Supply Required at 20 Gallons per Head.		Area of Gathering Ground for 12 Inches Available Rainfall.	Storage Reservoir to Hold Supply for 150 Days.			
	Daily.	Equiva- lent per Minute.					
500	10,000	7	13½	175 ft. diam. by 10 ft. deep			
1,000	20,000	14	27	226	„	12	„
2,000	40,000	28	53½	320	„	12	„
3,000	60,000	42	80½	{ 391 2½ acres by	12	„	}
5,000	100,000	70	134		12	„	
6,000	120,000	84	161	4½	„	15	„
8,000	160,000	112	215	6	„	15	„
10,000	200,000	139	268	{ 7½ 5½	15	„	}
20,000	400,000	278	536		20	„	
30,000	600,000	417	805	16½	„	15	„
50,000	1,000,000	694	1340	27½	„	20	„
60,000	1,200,000	833	1610	33	„	20	„
80,000	1,600,000	1,111	2145	44	„	20	„
100,000	2,000,000	1,389	4·2	{ 55 44	20	„	}
500,000	10,000,000	6,944			25	„	
1,000,000	20,000,000	13,889	42	{ 440 367	30	„	}

WORKS for GIVEN POPULATION.

Mains same as for Pumping Works. (See next page.)

Filter Beds to Pass 600 Gallons per Super. Yard in 24 Hours, allowing for one not in use.		Main Conduit to Pass Supply in 24 Hours, flowing continuously.	
No. 2, each 15 ft. by 10 ft.		{ 1½ inch, loss of head 1 in	120
" " 20 " 15 "		{ 2 " " 1 "	400
" " 30 " 10 "		{ 3 " " 1 "	120
" " 30 " 15 "		{ 4 " " 1 "	1000
" " 50 " 15 "		{ 4 " " 1 "	240
" " 50 " 18 "		{ 5 " " 1 "	1200
" " 60 " 20 "		{ 6 " " 1 "	450
No. 4, " 50 " 20 "		{ 6 " " 1 "	160
or 32 ft. sq.		{ 8 " " 1 "	900
No. 4, each 45 ft. square ..		{ 9 " " 1 "	350
" " 55 " ..		{ 10 " " 1 "	500
" " 70 " ..		{ 12 " " 1 "	1000
" " 76 " ..		{ 12 " " 1 "	450
" " 90 " ..		{ 15 " " 1 "	1200
No. 6 " 77½ " ..		{ 15 " " 1 "	275
" " 173 " ..		{ 18 " " 1 "	850
" " 245 " ..		{ 21 " " 1 "	480
		{ 2½ feet, " 1 "	1200
		{ 3 " " 1 "	750
		{ 4 " " 1 "	1700
		{ 3 " " 1 "	400
		{ 4 " " 1 "	1000
		{ 3 " " 1 "	250
		{ 4 " " 1 "	1000

TABLE XIV.—WATER SUPPLY by PUMPING—

Population.	Supply Required at 20 Gallons per Head.		Hours during which it is proposed to Pump.	Net Horse-power to raise to 100 Feet Elevation.
	Daily.	Equivalent per Minute.		
500	gallons 10,000	gallons 7	4	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
1,000	20,000	14	6	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
2,000	40,000	28	10	2
3,000	60,000	42	10	3
5,000	100,000	70	10	5
6,000	120,000	84	10	6
8,000	160,000	112	10	8
10,000	200,000	139	10	10 $\frac{1}{8}$
20,000	400,000	278	18	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
30,000	600,000	417	24	12 $\frac{2}{3}$
50,000	1,000,000	694	24	21
60,000	1,200,000	833	24	25 $\frac{1}{4}$
80,000	1,600,000	1,111	24	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
100,000	2,000,000	1,389	24	42
500,000	10,000,000	6,944	24	210
1,000,000	20,000,000	13,889	24	421

WORKS for GIVEN POPULATION.

Dimensions of Single Pump, working 10 Strokes per Minute.			Dimensions of Pumping Main.		Service Reservoir to hold Three Days' Supply.		Main Delivery Pipe to Pass at Rate of One-half in Four Hours.	
Diam.	Stroke.		Diam.	Loss of Head.			Diam.	Loss of Head.
in. 8	ft. 2	in. 0	in. 3	1 in 110	22 ft. sq. by 10 ft. deep		in. 3	1 in 400
9	2	0	4	1 „ 450	31 „ 10 „		4	1 „ 450
10	2	0	5	1 „ 500	40 „ 12 „		5	1 „ 350
12	2	1	5	1 „ 240	49 „ 12 „		6	1 „ 380
14	2	6	6	1 „ 220	56½ „ 15 „		8	1 „ 580
15	2	8	7	1 „ 330	62 „ 15 „		8	1 „ 400
16	3	0	8	1 „ 350	71½ „ 15 „		9	1 „ 400
18	3	1	9	1 „ 400	80 „ 15 „		10	1 „ 450
18	3	4½	9	1 „ 335	98 „ 20 „		15	1 „ 850
18	3	9	10	1 „ 450	120 „ 20 „		15	1 „ 440
21	5	0	12	1 „ 400	155 „ 20 „		18	1 „ 340
24	4	3	15	1 „ 850	170 „ 20 „		21	1 „ 500
24	5	8	15	1 „ 475	196 „ 20 „		24	1 „ 570
24	7	0	18	1 „ 770	220 „ 20 „		27	1 „ 650
3·9	10	0	ft. 2	in. 6	1 „ 385	438 „ 25 „	ft. 4	in. 0 1 „ 500
5·0	11	4	3	0	1 „ 245	620 „ 25 „	6	0 1 „ 880

TABLE XV.—ANALYSIS OF WATER.

Results in parts per 100,000. To convert the figures in columns 1 to 6 into grains per gallon (which is a usual measure with these substances), multiply by seven-tenths. Grains per gallon of Hardness (columns 3, 4, and 5) are generally described as "degrees of hardness."

Source or Description of Water.										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total Solid Matter in Solution.	Temporary Hard- ness.	Permanent Hard- ness.	Total Hardness.	Chloride.	Organic Carbon.	Organic Nitrogen.	Ammonia.	Nitrogen in Nitrates.	Free Ammonia by Distillation.	Ammonia monia by Distillation.
Rain Water (average) ..	2.9	..	..	0.3	0.2	0.15	0.29	0.03	..	..
Glasgow (Loch Katrine) ..	3.1	..	..	1.0	0.7	1.32	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.008
Edinburgh (Gathering grounds) ..	8.9	0.0	4.7	4.7	0.9	6.38	0.34	0.05	0.00	0.007
Whitehaven (Ennerdale Lake) ..	2.2	0.0	1.45	1.4	1.0	0.42	0.17	0.00	0.00	..
Sunderland (deep well in Dolomite) ..	44.2	0.8	13.9	14.7	4.2	0.35	0.30	0.00	0.16	0.033
Liverpool (Green Lane Well, New Red Sandstone) ..	26.4	4.0	9.5	13.5	2.7	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.16	..
Ditto (Rivington Pike gathering grounds) ..	8.5	0.1	3.6	3.7	1.5	2.43	0.31	0.04	0.00	..
Manchester (gathering grounds) ..	6.2	0.1	3.6	3.7	1.1	1.18	0.03	0.06	0.25	.031
St. Helens (deep well in New Red Sandstone) ..	21.7	5.9	6.8	12.7	1.9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.436	..
Oldham (gathering grounds) ..	12.8	0.9	6.0	6.9	1.3	1.66	0.14	0.11	0.11	..
Ashton-under-Lyne (gathering grounds) ..	24.1	3.2	11.0	14.2	1.9	2.00	0.31	0.10	0.28	0.03
Leicester (gathering grounds) ..	26.3	15.8	9.0	24.8	1.5	4.85	0.75	0.01	0.05	..

Birkenhead (deep well in New Red Sandstone) ..	18.8	0.15	9.7	9.8	3.4	·041	·038	·000	·366	·000	·002
Norwich (River Wensum) ..	30.9	21.3	5.3	26.6	3.1	·432	·080	·014	·036	..	..
Tewkesbury (River Severn) ..	19.3	0.0	10.0	3.5	·405	·043	·000	·041	..	..	..
Chester (River Dee) ..	16.8	5.0	3.7	10.7	2.0	·219	·043	·000	·000	..	·007
Bedford (River Ouse) ..	47.9	13.5	15.0	28.5	2.7	·620	·088	·004	..	..	..
Northampton (deep wells in Lias Limestone) ..	57.8	8.6	1.7	10.3	5.15	·168	·024	·003	·000	..	..
Croydon (deep wells in Chalk) ..	32.0	12.9	9.1	22.0	..	·400	·070	·001	·551	·001	·001
Tring (deep wells in Chalk) ..	28.6	22.9	3.3	26.2	1.39	·036	·010	·001	·094	..	..
Ditto, after softening by Clark's process ..	8.2	0.0	3.2	3.2	1.19	·041	·008	·001	..	..	..
Eastbourne (deep well in Hastings Sand) ..	43.1	13.8	7.1	20.9	10.0	·058	·010	·004	·130	..	..
<i>London Companies, July to Oct. 1883—</i>											
West Middlesex (Thames) ..	25.8	..	..	19.2	1.50	·138	·021	·000	·166	·001	·005
Southwark and Vauxhall (Thames) ..	29.4	..	..	19.9	1.55	·158	·023	·000	·178	·002	·005
New River (River Lea and Wells) ..	26.7	..	..	19.9	1.55	·073	·018	·000	·212	·002	·003
East London (River Lea) ..	27.2	..	..	19.6	1.70	·115	·026	·000	·182	·004	·005
Kent (deep wells in Chalk) ..	40.3	..	..	28.7	2.60	·042	·017	·000	·475	·003	·003
Artesian Well, Trafalgar Square) ..	83.4	2.9	2.9	5.9	16.5	·050	·012	·070	·000	..	..
Thames at London Bridge ..	..	..	..	34	..	..	27	1.8	·30	·03	·12
Irwell at Salford ..	..	..	..	55	..	..	23	9.6	1.17	·33	·74
Croydon Sewage (raw) ..	..	..	..	46*	..	..	32	4.2	2.51	·1.58	3.00
Ditto, after passing Sewage Farm ..	..	..	..	38	..	..	27	2.7	0.64	0.13	·375
Sea Water ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3898	49	748	797	1975
							0.28	0.16	·006	·033	..

* These figures are exclusive of suspended matter.

TABLE XVI.—QUANTITY of BRICKWORK in CIRCULAR SEWERS,
CULVERTS, or WELLS.

NOTE.—The quantity of earth displaced will be the sum of the contents and brickwork added together.

Internal Diameter.	Contents of One Lineal Yard.	Brickwork per Lineal Yard.		Internal Diameter.	Contents of One Lineal Yard.	Brickwork per Lineal Yard.	
		4½ Inches Thick.	9 Inches Thick.			9 Inches Thick.	14 Inches Thick.
ft. in.	cub. ft.	cub. ft.	cub. ft.	ft. in.	cub. ft.	cub. ft.	cub. ft.
1 6	5·3	6·6	15·9	6 0	84·8	47·7	75·6
1 9	7·2	7·5	17·7	6 6	99·5	51·2	80·8
2 0	9·4	8·4	19·4	7 0	115·5	54·8	86·1
2 3	11·9	9·3	21·2	7 6	132·5	58·3	91·5
2 6	14·7	10·1	23·0	8 0	150·8	61·8	96·8
2 9	17·8	11·0	24·7	8 6	170·2	65·4	102·1
3 0	21·2	11·9	26·5	9 0	190·9	68·9	107·4
3 3	24·9	12·7	28·3	9 6	212·6	72·4	112·7
3 6	28·9	13·7	30·0	10 0	235·6	76·0	118·0
3 9	33·1	14·6	31·8	11 0	285·1	83·1	128·5
4 0	37·6	15·5	33·6	12 0	339·3	90·0	139·1
4 6	47·7	17·2	37·1	13 0	398·2	97·2	149·8
5 0	58·9	19·0	40·6	14 0	461·8	104·2	160·35
5 6	71·3	20·7	44·2	15 0	530·1	111·3	171·0

TABLE XVII.—QUANTITY of BRICKWORK in EGG-SHAPED SEWERS.

Internal Dimensions.	Contents of One Lineal Yard.	Brickwork per Lineal Yard.		Internal Dimensions.	Contents of One Lineal Yard.	Brickwork per Lineal Yard.	
		4½ In. Thick.	9 In. Thick.			4½ In. Thick.	9 In. Thick.
ft. in. ft. in.	cub. ft.	cub. ft.	cub. ft.	ft. in. ft. in.	cub. ft.	cub. ft.	cub. ft.
2 0×1 4	6·0	7·4	16·5	3 6×2 4	18·5	11·6	25·5
2 3×1 6	8·2	8·1	18·8	3 9×2 6	21·2	12·4	26·9
2 6×1 8	9·4	8·8	20·1	4 0×2 8	24·2	13·0	28·3
2 9×1 10	11·4	9·5	21·4	4 6×3 0	32·9	14·4	31·1
3 0×2 0	13·6	10·2	22·7	5 0×3 4	37·7	15·8	34·0
3 3×2 2	15·9	10·9	24·0	6 0×4 0	54·2	18·8	39·4

In egg-shaped sewers about one-seventh part of the brickwork forms the invert, three-sevenths the top, and three-sevenths the sides. The two former should generally be built with radiating bricks of the radius required in each case.

TABLE XVIII.—WEIGHT of CAST-IRON PIPES.

NOTE.—The weight includes proportion due to sockets, pipes of 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter being in 6-feet lengths, pipes 3 to 12 inches inclusive in 9-feet lengths, and those of larger size in 12-feet lengths, exclusive of socket.

Internal Diameter of Pipe.	For Pressure not exceeding 150 Feet.			For Pressure not exceeding 300 Feet.			For Pressure not exceeding 500 Feet.		
	Thick- ness of Metal.	Weight per Yard.	inch	Thick- ness of Metal.	Weight per Yard.	inch	Thick- ness of Metal.	Weight per Yard.	inch
inches	inch	cwt. qrs. lbs.	inch	inch	cwt. qrs. lbs.	inch	inch	cwt. qrs. lbs.	inch
2	$\frac{9}{32}$	0 2 24	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	0 0 26	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	0 1 0	$\frac{1}{32}$
$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	0 1 0	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	0 1 2	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	0 1 6	$\frac{3}{8}$
3	$\frac{5}{16}$	0 1 5	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	0 1 9	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	0 1 14	$\frac{7}{16}$
4	$\frac{11}{32}$	0 1 22	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	0 1 26	$\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	0 2 5	$\frac{7}{16}$
5	$\frac{3}{8}$	0 2 14	$\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	0 2 21	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	0 3 4	$\frac{1}{4}$
6	$\frac{3}{8}$	0 2 21	$\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	0 3 5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 21	$\frac{1}{2}$
7	$\frac{7}{16}$	0 3 24	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 12	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	1 1 0	$\frac{9}{16}$
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TABLE XIX.—WEIGHT of LEAD PIPES.

NOTE.—Columns 1, 2, and 3 are the pipes usually known as "common," "middling," and "strong" respectively; the figures in parenthesis show the weights per length of the coil according to which they are generally specified. The "common" are available only for pipes with open ends, the "middling" for very slight pressures, and the "strong" for pressure of about 50 feet.

Column 4 are the weights prescribed by the Metropolis Water Act, 1871, and by the regulations of very many towns, and are available for pressures up to 200 feet or thereabouts. Column 5 are those prescribed at Norwich and some other towns where the pressure is unusually great.

Internal Diameter of Pipe.	Weight per Yard in Lbs.				
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.
3 inch	..	..	..	5	5½
1½ "	3½ (16 lbs. to 15 ft.)	4½ (22 lbs. to 15 ft.)	5½ (26 lbs. to 15 ft.)	6	7
5/8 "	..	..	..	7½	9
3/4 "	4½ (24 lbs. to 15 ft.)	5½ (28 lbs. to 15 ft.)	7½ (36 lbs. to 15 ft.)	9	11
1 "	6 (30 lbs. to 15 ft.)	8 (40 lbs. to 15 ft.)	9½ (46 lbs. to 15 ft.)	12	16
1½ "	9 (36 lbs. to 12 ft.)	11 (44 lbs. to 12 ft.)	13 (53 lbs. to 12 ft.)	16	22½
1½ "	12 (48 lbs. to 12 ft.)	14 (56 lbs. to 12 ft.)	17½ (70 lbs. to 12 ft.)	24	33

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